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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVII
NO. 116

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1949

Price:
2 ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL AVIATION SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

Immediate Effect! My hair grew white though I was still a youth. This was most irritating. Three-fourths of the total hair had become white and fallen. After spending a considerable amout over the costly Foreign oils and Shampoos, I found a wonderful Oil. It was "RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL. (Special No. 1). of RAM-TIRTHA YOGASHRAM, BOMBAY 4. There are oils and oils but "Ramtirth Brahmi Oil" proved most beneficial to me. By its use, dirt from my hair was totally destroyed and within four months my hair reverted to the natural black colour. I am not exaggerting the fact that the use of this oil brings many relief and advantages. One bottle lasts upto 2 months. It is useful to any sex.
(Sd.) Mrs. GOOLBAI JAL VATCHA, BOMBAY.

Reds Isolate Shanghai

CITY RINGED WITH MEN AND GUNS

Preparations For Last Ditch Defence

SHANGHAI, May 16, (UPA): Chinese Communists threw a ring of men and guns around Shanghai on all sides to-day, writes Blake Gearhart, UPA Staff Correspondent.

This greatest city in China was isolated by the Communist forces driving into the outlying suburbs save for a narrowing corridor down the Whangpoo River. A Communist vanguard pressed closed to the Woosung forts at the mouth of the Whangpoo, a few miles south of Shanghai. They were also near Hungjao air field, just south-east of Shanghai.

They were across the Whangpoo south of the city and were pushing a spearhead past Shanghai to the east. To the south-east across the Whangpoo River, from the $1,000,000,000 Bund, Communist guerillas reached the Nanzwei district, about 17 miles distant.

All foreign ships were diverted from the port of Shanghai. All passenger train service on Shanghai's two lines to Hangchow and Nanking has been halted "until further notice". All trains on both the lines were reported to have been commandeered for troop movements.

ARMED CAMP

Shanghai has become an armed camp. Armoured cars patrol the main streets. Residents remain at home unless their business was compelling. Sound of explosions are heard intermittently from the north and west all day.

Pill-boxes and sandbag emplacements are being thrown up in various downtown streets. Stone and sandbag barricades for machine-gunners sprang up around the municipal and government buildings in the heart of the city, half-a-block from some offices of the United Consul General. Sandbag posts and barbed wire barriers were thrown up at the entrance to the Central Police Station.

LAST DITCH STAND

Hong Kong: Hard pressed nationalists hurriedly built barbed wire and sandbag redoubts in Shanghai's streets today ready for a last ditch stand against the tightening Communist squeeze adds PTI-Reuter.

While emergency defences sprang up all over the refugee-jammed city, Royal Air Force and BOAC flying boats flew 138 "last chance" British evacuees to safety in Hong Kong.

An "Anything can happen" spirit swept through Shanghai today when a hundred truck convoy packed with troops and wounded pushed through the packed streets from heavy fighting in the western suburbs.

One of the Britons reaching here said fires fringed Shanghai this morning as the Nationalists burned villages to clear a field of fire. Sporadic machine-gun fire and detonations were heard.

NEW ATTACK

A new all-out Communist attack in Woosung is expected soon—reconnaissance planes report more Communist reinforcements hurrying to the battlefield from the south.

Shanghai looks like a doomed city with the normally-crowded Whangpoo river, lifeline of the "Paris of the East" completely deserted.

In Hankow, Yangtse port several hundred miles south-west of Shanghai the Nationalist radio went dead after announcing that Communist troops had entered the city at 5 p.m. local time. The Nationalists unexpectedly abandoned the area yesterday and were believed to have set up a new defence line further south.

Control of the triple cities—Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, was left to the police and civil defence corps. About 30 Britons live in Hankow, with a handful of French, Portuguese, Italians and Indians.

CANTON EVACUATION

Canton: The first few hundred Chinese today began to evacuate Canton, largest South China commercial city, following the announcement that Government forces had withdrawn from Hankow. The movement also resulted from advice by the Canton Garrison Commander, who urged all able to do so to return to their native villages.

The evacuation reflects nervousness among Chinese in the temporary capital, because, despite the withdrawal of Government troops from Hankow, the proposed new defence line is still 300 miles north of Canton.

Many Cantonese believe the Communists will reach the city within a month.

Usually well-informed sources think the Government may now move to the wartime capital of Chungking instead of Taiwan, earlier thought to be the likeliest place.

Governors of several southern provinces today began an emergency meeting in Canton to discuss a united defence plan for the south and the requisitioning of food and military services. The conference will continue tomorrow.

DR. T. V. SOONG LEAVES FOR FRANCE

HONG KONG, May 16. (PTI-Reuter). Former Chinese Premier, Dr. T. V. Soong, Nationalist China's financial genius, today left Hong Kong by air for France.

Harvard educated Dr. Soong, who until recently was Governor of Kwangton, and former Chinese Foreign Minister, is Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's brother-in-law.

He is best known as a financial expert, a reputation he established in 1932 when he produced China's first balanced budget.

FIVE PROVINCES IN 20 DAYS

China Communist Claim

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16. (PTI-Reuter): Peiping Communist Radio claimed tonight that one column of troops had captured a string of railway stations including Nansing, less than 12 miles west of Shanghai.

Several columns of Communist troops were pressing on towards the city, the radio said.

The Communists also reported the capture of Hukow on the southern Yangtse River bank and Sanyuan 20 miles off Sian, provincial capital of Shensi.

The radio said in the past 20 days the Communists had swept across five provinces to a depth of 300 miles occupying 102 cities and towns and milling close on 200,000 Nationalists in this arc of land. Kuomintang units which they said were annihilated included eight entire armies and three divisions.

MUSLIM CONVENTION RESOLUTION

Ramanand Tirth Calls It Ill-Timed

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), May 16. (API): Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress today, characterised as "very ill-timed and unwise" the Muslim Convention's resolution yesterday advising the Muslims of Hyderabad not to take sides in party politics.

Swami Ramanand Tirth said: "I do not think that the Muslim masses will pay any heed to his advise because it is in the interests of the poor Muslims themselves to join the State Congress and help to make Hyderabad a democratic unit so that real social and economic freedom may be achieved.

AHMEDABAD SWEEPERS FOR CITY

B. P. C. C. Plans To Combat The Strike

BOMBAY, Monday.

Proposals for an intensive campaign to maintain sanitary conditions in the city are reported to have been put forward at the "in camera" session of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation held this evening.

One of the most significant decisions taken at the meeting was the reported move to recruit a thousand sweepers from the Ahmedabad Municipality, a task which Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, Leader of the Congress Group in the Corporation, has been asked to accomplish when he lands in Ahmedabad today on his way to New Delhi. The Ahmedabad workers are expected to start work here on Wednesday.

VOLUNTEER DRIVERS

The B.P.C.C. it is reported, proposes to organise a volunteer drivers' squad to run Municipal trucks. An appeal to landlords to lend the services of private sweepers employed by them is likely to be issued by the B.P.C.C.

The Municipality, according to informed sources, may start an overtime shift beginning from 7 p.m. and closing at 11 p.m. A bonus of Re. 1 per day and an allowance of Rs. 3 per day for overtime work will be paid to Municipal staff who attend duty. These payments will also be made to recruits.

(SEE PAGE 2)

REDUCTION IN AIR FREIGHTS

Mr. Kidwai's Promise

CALCUTTA, May 16. (A.P.I.): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, India's Minister for Communications said today that the Government of India proposed to appoint a committee to consider the question of reducing air services fares and freight charges.

Mr. Kidwai, who arrived in Calcutta today, told pressmen that the question would be discussed when representatives of different air companies in India met him at Delhi on May 26.

Mr. Kidwai added that there would be better air service between Bombay and Calcutta in about a week or ten days time when night flying of passengers was expected to commence.

The Minister said that the Government of India were already in communication with the Government of Australia for an overseas air service. There were certain difficulties in the way and they would have further talks with the Australian Government on this point sometime next month.

STEEL ALLOY FACTORY FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, May 16. (A.P.I.): Madras would shortly have a steel alloy factory, Mr. C. Perumalswamy Reddi, Minister for Industries, stated today.

The Minister said that the capacity of the factory, its location and cost and the question whether it should be run by the Central or the Provincial Government were still under consideration.

Rebels Lose On Insein Front

RANGOON, May 16. (PTI-Reuter): Fifty insurgents were killed in a running gun-battle when rebel bands ambushed two military trains near Shwebo, railway town of upper Burma, a Government 'communique' issued here said tonight.

Only three of the Government soldiers were wounded and the trains got through to their destination, it was added.

In the Irrawady Delta, the Government troops ran into a Karen rebel force 200 strong in the paddy fields, 60 miles south-west of Rangoon and inflicted heavy casualties on them the 'communique' reported.

Pro-Government reports from the Insein fighting front ten miles north of Rangoon claimed that troops were closing in on the rebel stronghold. They occupied a veterinary school and other vantage points in the suburbs after a fierce two-day fighting.

Arakanese Muslims In Revolt

RANGOON, May 16, (PTI-Reuter): Peace Preservation Committees have been established all over the coast of Arakan where Arakanese Muslims have been in revolt, a Burma Government communique said tonight. The communique said a peace mission had been sent to Maungdaw, a north Arakan coastal town while an officers of Akyab had crossed over the Burma-Pakistan border "to call upon insurgents in the Pakistan village of Zilla to surrender." An official spokesman said the Pakistan Government had agreed to any measures the Burma Government might think necessary to suppress the "Communist inspired Arakan rebellion."

UNION OF SOVEREIGN STATES OF INDIA

Proposed Amendment To Draft Constitution

NEW DELHI, May 16, (API): Maulana Hasrat Mohani has tabled an amendment to the draft constitution, seeking to constitute India into "a union of Sovereign States of India to be called U.S.S.I. on the lines of the U.S.S.R."

Another amendment among the hundreds circulated by the Constituent Assembly office is one from Mr. Gokulbhai D. Bhatt (Bombay States), who wants acknowledgement of "all our obligations to Almighty God and to Mahatma Gandhi."

U. S. Export Of Arams To India

CONTROLS LOOSENED

WASHINGTON, May 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): State Department officials said today that controls on the export of arms to India and Pakistan had been "loosened" because of the cease-fire order in Kashmir.

They referred all questions on the extent of future arms orders to the diplomatic representatives of the countries concerned.

It was explained that no official embargo had been placed on the export of arms to India and Pakistan as in the case of the Middle East countries, but the State department had "scanned with care" any orders received from India or Pakistan.

HYDERABAD ISSUE AGAIN IN U. N. COUNCIL

Zafrullah To Make Statement: India Not Participating

LAKE SUCCESS, May 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Under the expectation that the General Assembly will adjourn by tomorrow, at the latest, the Security Council is scheduled to meet on Wednesday to hear a statement on Hyderabad by the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, writes D. P. Wagle P.T.I. representative at U.N.O. headquarters. The issue has been raised as a result of a letter written by Sir Mohammed to the President of the Security Council on May 4.

It is understood that India will not take part in the proceedings which are regarded as merely the raking up a dead issue.

Sir B. Narsing Rao, India's permanent delegate—designate to the United Nations, is, however, expected to watch the discussion, if any, from the visitors' gallery.

Sir B. Narsing Rau may also write a letter to the President of the Security Council stating that, in the view of the Government of India, the question of Hyderabad holds no threat to peace in any manner whatsoever and that a discussion on it now would serve no useful purpose.

The General Assembly was meeting today with two of its most contentious items on the agenda-relations with Spain and disposal of Italy's former African colonies.

ISRAEL'S ROLE

The United Nations newest member, Israel, is expected to play a balancing role in the voting on both questions, as a two-thirds majority is necessary for an effective decision.

Restoration of diplomatic relations with Madrid, so far as the Spanish question is concerned, and Italy's role in Tripolitania, in the case of the Italian colonies resolution, are the two issues on which there is likely to be the closest vote.

The admission of Spain to international organisations and the rest of the sub-committee's resolution on the colonies are less controversial.

Although the United States delegation did not speak in favour of the colonies resolution, which is based on the Anglo-Italian agreement in the Political Committee, it is expected to do so in the Assembly.

AFRICANS BURN INDIAN FACTORY

Unrest In Cato Manor: Seven Arrests

DURBAN, May 16. (PTI-Reuter): More unrest between Africans and Indians in the Cato Manor area of Durban in the past 24 hours resulted in seven arrests.

The police reported that large bricks had been thrown at Indian buses, that African passengers had been pulled out of Indian buses and assaulted, and that there had been some stone throwing.

An Indian factory was set ablaze and large stocks of spices and condiments burnt. Damages was estimated at £1,000.

Cato Manor, non-European Durban suburb, was the scene of earlier unrest last Thursday, when Africans stoned Indian buses after the municipal bus service had been cut. They also objected fellow Africans travelling in Indian buses. Strong police forces were called out to patrol the area over the week-end.

Razvi Operated Upon For Appendicitis

HYDERABAD, May 16 (A.P.I.): Syed Kasim Razvi, former Razakar chief, who is now in custody, was operated upon for acute appendicitis on May 12, according to a press note issued today.

The press note said: "On May 12, 1949, Mr. Syed Kasim Razvi, at present in custody, developed an attack on acute appendicitis. Contrary to his behaviour on a previous occasion, in Poona, when he refused to undergo an operation, this time he himself asked to be operated upon, and gave his consent in writing.

"The operation, which was carried out by an Indian Army surgeon the same day, was fully successful, and the patient is doing very well."

RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDIAN PRESS

Avoid Lapses, Exhorts Mr. Rajagopalachari

HIGH STANDARDS NEEDED

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Governor-General of India, inaugurating the 8th session of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference here today emphasised the need for the press in India to realise its heavy responsibilities and avoid any lapse, which may have dangerous consequences.

He said: "Even as India had attained greatness in independence, the Press in India has attained great power, but with greatness, as with power, comes the burden of heavier responsibility. It did not much matter in the old days, if in some ways the press overdid things. But today the great and enhanced power that the press wields, renders every error or lapse very dangerous. This is why increased stress is laid by all thinking men on quality and maintenance of standards in journalism.

"It would be quite wrong for you to feel that this stress laid by the public men is due to a desire to interfere with the liberty of the press or reduce its importance. It is a recognition of its much increased power."

GREAT LIBERTY

Mr. Rajagopalachari repeated what he had said before that the press in India does enjoy their greatest amount of liberty. "It is not the statutes," he said, "that give us the measure of rights enjoyed by the press. There may be terrible-looking laws in the statute book, but, to use a homely expression, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. On any day in the year, I can, if challenged, produce a catalogue of things printed that day in the newspapers of India, which would prove that there is no sort of restriction over writing or fear in the mind of journalists."

The Governor-General said that the Government as a whole, individuals composing the Government and even their private lives are subjected to

(Continued on page 9)

Pound Sterling To Be Devalued?

NEW YORK, May 16, (PTI-Reuter): A dispatch from Paris to the influential New York financial newspapers, "Journal of Commerce" said to-day that the pound sterling was likely to be devalued later this year. The newspaper said this would be part of a general European currency devaluation to be brought about by the Economic Co-operation Administration.

TORNADO KILLS 5, INJURES 60

Torrential Rain And Huge Hailstorms

AMARILLE (Texas), May 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): A tornado swept through the Panhandle section of Texas last night, killing at least five persons and injuring more than 60 in the town of Amarillo.

An ambulance driver taking casualties from the devastated area estimated the dead at 25 to 30, but the local authorities would not confirm this figure.

Fire brigade officials said damage extended over an area of 30 residential blocks. The main damage was in a seven-block area, in which many houses were completely destroyed.

Torrential rain and huge hailstorms accompanied the storm.

The tornado disrupted communications and it was not possible early today to get a clear picture of damage in areas outside Amarillo.

Some motor vehicles were overturned on highways outside the town and an unconfirmed report said the tornado blew several vans of a goods train off the railway line ten miles from Amarillo.

A farmer said he saw two horses blown about three quarters of a mile.

State highway patrols sent cars from surrounding districts to assist in rescue work.

INDIAN AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan's Likely Appointment

NEW DELHI, May 16 (A.P.I.): Doctor Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan is likely to be appointed India's Ambassador in Moscow in succession to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, it was learned here today.

Mr. Ashok Mehta, until recently India's Consul in Saigon (French Indo-China) is likely to be appointed Consul in Goa.

BANKING & INSURANCE ORDINANCE

Arrangement For Disposal Of Disputes

NEW DELHI, May 16. (A.P.I.): The Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance Companies) Ordinance, recently promulgated by the Central Government appears to have created doubts regarding the agency for dealing with disputes in banks and insurance companies having branches or establishments in more than one province and the validity of existing awards, a number of which have been passed under provincial laws, says a press note issued by the Labour Minister today.

As these disputes have now come within the central sphere, the Chief Labour Commissioner to the Government of India, the Regional Labour Commissioners and the Conciliation Officers of the Central Government posted at various places are hereafter responsible for dealing with them, the press note adds.

Persons who are concerned with disputes covered by the Ordinance should, therefore, the press note continues, approach the Conciliation Officer or the Regional Labour Commissioner having jurisdiction over their area instead of corresponding direct with the Central Government, as the latter will only cause delays in disposal.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted for an Up-country Silk Factory one Weaving Assistant, having thorough knowledge and practical experience of working silk and or artsilk right from Winding to Loomshed Handsome salary offered Apply Box No. 4446 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted an M.B., B.S., Doctor for the Ayurveda College of Gurukul Kangri University (Hardwar) to teach Allopathic medicine and Pathology, etc through Hindi medium. Pay according to qualifications Applications should reach the Principal as soon as possible. 4261

SOCIAL

Ladies and Gentlemen, make pen-friends of pleasure Hobbies or any business through the Punjab Literary Society, G P O. Box 1071, Bombay No. 1. (679)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions— Davar's College of Commerce— Enroll immediately for all Specialisation and professional Diploma Courses for training throughout May Vacation and thereafter for next year's examinations. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (714)

Admission in the Gurukul Ayurveda Mahavidyalya— The Government has recognised the Ayurvedalankar degree of the Gurukula Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya. Students seeking admission in the Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya of the Gurukula University, should send their applications in the office of the Gurukula University, P. O. Guukula Kangri (Saharanpur) by the 15th of June, 1949. Applicants should satisfy the Principal that they have knowledge of English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Science upto the Matriculation Standard. They should not be under 15 or above 19 years of age and should be unmarried. 4262

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara Travancore.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

For Sale:— Small Bungalow with garden, in Bombay Suburb. Apply Box No. 713 "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

APPRENTICE SCHEME

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited from young men of robust physique and good moral character for admission as apprentices in Textile Mills and other Industrial establishments in the city of Bombay under the Government Apprentices Scheme for the session 1949-50 subject to the following conditions:—

1. **Applicants should have completed the pre-S.S.C. Exam. standard.**
2. **They must not be below 16 and above 20 years of age on 1-7-49.**
3. **They should be bonafide domiciled persons of the Bombay Province. The condition of domicile will be relaxed in favour of non-Muslim candidates displaced from Pakistan Provinces.**

The applicants will have to appear for an interview at their own cost before a selection Committee on 15th & 16th June, 1949 at Bombay.

There are 25 Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 25/- each per month for the Backward Class students studying under the scheme. The scholarships will be awarded to the deserving B. C. students after their securing admission to the scheme.

Form of application and general prospectus of the scheme may be had on request from the office of the Joint Director of Technical Education, Elphinstone Technical High School Bldg., Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 1. Last date for receiving applications is 28th May 1949. 4345

TENDER NOTICE

LARGE STOCKS of Canteen Stores Toilet articles Cosmetics, Hosiery, Knitting Wools and clothes are available for sale at the Government Grocery Stores, near Churchgate Station. Tenders are invited before 4 p.m. on 20th May, 1949 for their purchase, with a deposit of Rs. 1000 -. Tender forms can be obtained from the undersigned who is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

M B SALVI,
Controller of Government Grain Shops,
6-A, Cooperage, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 4290-4293, 44384, 42987 44342 and 25437 of the abovementioned Company for 500 deferred shares Nos. 4244962 4244986, 2600967 2600991, 2790461 2790485, 2534369 2534393, 3555544 3555643, 3753276 3753375, 3328561 3328635, 3328661 3328685 and 4091050 4091149 standing in the joint names of Bai Khorshed Sorab Driver and Mr. Noshir Sohrab Driver have been lost and the undersigned have applied to the Company for the issue of duplicates of the said share certificates.

Any person having any objection to The India United Mills, Ltd., issuing duplicates of the said share certificates should lodge such objection with the Company at its Registered Office at Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within one month from this date; otherwise the Company will proceed to issue the duplicate share certificates

Signatures:
NOSHIR SOHRAB DRIVER
Date: 17th May 1949

NOTICE
SAWAI MAN SINGH MEDICAL COLLEGE, JAIPUR

APPLICATIONS for admission to the 1st year M.B.B.S. Class of the Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur, on a prescribed form, obtainable from the College Office, should reach on or before the 21st June, 1949.

The Competitive test for admission will commence from 18th July 1949.

College Prospectus can be had on payment of rupee one only.

R. M. KASLIWAL
M.D., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.
Principal,
Sawai Man Singh Medical College,
Jaipur.
(4447)

GIP. RLY—TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER "GRAINSHOPS", G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 4 p.m. on 23-5-1949 from bonafide Producers for the supply of 5000 Lbs. of vegetable Ghee to the Railway's godown at 'D' shed Rayan Grain Market, Masjid. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office. (4410)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF COMMERCE MARINE ENGINEERING TRAINING SCHEME

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable candidates for training as Merchant Navy Engineer Officers.

Selected candidates will serve a three year apprenticeship in Workshops at Bombay or Calcutta and a further year in a Marine Engineering College in Calcutta after which they will proceed to sea as Junior Engineer Officers. Employment is not guaranteed but due to the shortage of Marine Engineering personnel in the Merchant Navy it is likely that there will be employment for all those who complete their training successfully.

During apprenticeship, Government will make every effort to provide hostel accommodation at both Centres for apprentices who are unable to reside with parents or guardians. For the final year, residence in the College will be compulsory

QUALIFICATIONS.

(1) **AGE: Between 16 and 19 years on the 1st March, 1949. NOTE. The upper age limit in the case of those who have passed the B.Sc., examination will be 20 years.**
(2) **PHYSICALLY FIT for Engineering profession.**
(3) **EDUCATIONAL. Must have passed the Intermediate Science Examination of any recognised University or Board of Education at least in the second division with Mathematics and Science: or in the case of Universities and Colleges where there is no Inter Science Examination, must produce evidence of having passed satisfactorily in Mathematics and Science the first year of a Degree Course.**

The last date for receiving applications is the 19th June 1949. Suitable candidates will be required to appear for medical examination and interview before a Selection Board at their own expenses at either Calcutta or Bombay.

Application Form and Prospectus containing full particulars of cost of training, pay and future prospects can be had from the Director, Marine Engineering Training, Azad Maidan, Bombay-1 and the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, on payment.

DIRECTOR OF MARINE ENGINEERING TRAINING,
Azad Maidan, Bombay-1.
(4439)

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Policy No. 472154 on the life of Mr. Bhogilal R. Vyas is lost and that the surrender value in entire cancellation of the Policy will be paid to the assured unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date. All claims after the expiration of the said period of one month will be considered waived and of no effect.

(Sd.) L. S. VAIDYANATHAN,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th May 1949.

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

THE DY. DIRECTOR GENERAL of Supplies, New Delhi, invites tender No. ST-2 89077 for supply of 300 tons of Burma Teak or Siamese teak squares first class 12" & up x 12" & up 12 ft. & up.

The tenders should be sent so as to reach him before 14th June, 1949 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from this office at Rs. 10 - (not refundable) per set paid in cash money order, of Indian Postal Order quoting tender No. and full name and address of remitter. Tenders will be opened on 15-6-49 at 11 a.m. in public.

Firms not already on the approved list of Director General of Industries and Supplies, contractors must give their banker's reference on application for tender forms.

Tender forms are also obtainable from the offices of the Directors of Supplies, Bombay and Calcutta and Dy. Director of Supplies, Madras on payment of tender fee direct to them.

Tender forms will not be supplied to firms already on the Black List of this Department.

Successful tenderers will be required to give a security deposit in cash to the extent of 10% of the value of the order placed.

D.D.G. (S) reserves the right to reject lowest or any tender without assigning any reason. (4443)

ALL INDIA RADIO

APPLICATIONS invited for one post of Monitor (Persian) in the Monitoring Service, All India Radio, Simla. Post temporary but likely to continue. Scale Rs. 160-10-320, plus usual allowances. A higher salary in the scale may be allowed to a specially qualified person.

Candidates should have good general education, knowledge of and interest in current Indian and world affairs and a speed of forty words per minute in typewriting (English) with ability to translate from Persian into English quickly and accurately. Knowledge of shorthand will be additional qualification.

No form of application prescribed. Applications should give details regarding age, qualifications, experience, community, father's name, present address and addresses during last three years Applications accompanied by a crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 3|- (Re 1 in the case of Scheduled Caste candidates, and no fee in the case of deserving bonafide refugees) should reach the Director of Monitoring Service, All India Radio, Bantony, Simla, by the 15th June 1949. A bonafide refugee should send along with his application proof that he is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee and an attested copy of his Refugee Registration Card. Only applications sent in response to this advertisement will be considered. CANVASSING direct or indirect will DISQUALIFY. 4444

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, NEW INDIA ASSURANCE BUILDING, MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY on THURSDAY, the 2nd JUNE, 1949, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(1) **To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1948.**
(2) **To declare a Dividend.**
(3) **To elect three Directors in place of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and Mr. Ramniwas Ramnarain, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.**
(4) **To elect Sir A. R. Dalal, K.C.I.E., who is a Director of Tata Sons Ltd., who hold Office of profit of Chief Agents of the Company as a Director of the Company to fill up the vacancy created by P. Mody, K.B.E., and to consent Messrs. Tata Sons Limited continuing to hold sent to Messrs. Tata Sons Limited continuing to hold the Office of Chief Agents of the Company.**
(5) **To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.**

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of MAY, 1949, to the 4th day of JUNE, 1949, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
B. K. SHAH,
General Manager.

Bombay, 28th April, 1949.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned at the General Meeting will be payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, for first six months, on and after the 3rd June, 1949 to those Shareholders whose names stand registered on the Company's Registers on the 8th May, 1949 and thereafter at the Registered Office of the Company.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS should be notified without delay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36(d) and (h) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special (Urgency) Meeting of the Corporation to consider the situation arising out of the strike of certain Municipal employees, A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, THE 23RD MAY 1949, AT 3 P.M. (BOMBAY TIME).

By Order of the Chairman of the Standing Committee
B. V. MODY,
Municipal Secretary
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 16th May, 1949
(4448)

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SIMLA.

(ADVERTISEMENT NO. 15.)

INVITES applications from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile and subjects of acceding States—East Punjabis preferred—on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by a treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 5/- NOT LATER THAN THE 17TH JUNE, 1949 for a permanent post of DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, EAST PUNJAB. Candidates should have undergone apprenticeship in various branches of printing trade in a large printing press, and possess thorough knowledge of press accounts and costing system and administrative experience. Five years' practical training in a Government press desirable. Preference will be given to graduates of a recognised University. Age not less than 30 and not more than 45 years (48 years for scheduled caste candidates) on 1st August, 1949 relaxable in case of war-service candidates to the extent of their war-service. Pay Rs. 275-15-500. Government servants and women eligible. Further particulars on applications. 4434

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 9000 feet of 2 3/4 inch internal diameter rubber lined canvas fire hose in 100 feet lengths without couplings.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday the 29th June, 1949 not later than 1-0 P.M. (B.T.). All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "Tender for Fire Hose".

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1500/- (without which no tender will be considered), to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or in public securities which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

Forms of contract, specifications and instructions etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 2/- per set by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner.
M. G. PRADHAN.
Chief Officer,
Bombay Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Headquarters,
Near Byculla Bridge,
Byculla, Bombay.
Dated, 12th May, 1949.
4436

PUBLIC NOTICES

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Diploma Course in Archives Keeping

The next session of the Diploma Course in Archives Keeping for (i) two years (ii) one year and six months (in Preservation of records only), will commence from the 1st July, 1949. The last date for the receipt of applications is the 1st June 1949. QUALIFICATIONS for (i) M.A. degree in History of an Indian University, (ii) Graduates in History (iii) Graduates in Chemistry.

The training is imparted free of charges and after completion of courses, the Government of India award a Diploma to the successful candidates. The Government of India, however, do not assure the trainees employment in their Ministries or elsewhere. For full particulars and application forms write to the Director of Archives, Government of India, National Archives of India, Queensway, New Delhi. (4438)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, dated the 12th May, 1949.

PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 21/49-CCI.

ATTENTION of the applicants desirous of importing plywood tea chests from soft currency areas is invited to this Office Public Notice No. 19/49-CCI dated the 21st April, 1949, according to which applications were to reach the office of the Chief Controller of imports, New Delhi, not later than the 15th May, 1949. It has been decided to extend the last date of receipt of applications by the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, to the 25th May, 1949. This extension is final.

P. D. SRIVASTAVA
for Chief Controller of Imports.
4440

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
Electric Grid Department
TENDER NOTICE
Specification No. ELG/T-11.
SUBSTATION EQUIPMENT
for
the South Gujarat Electric Grid Scheme.....

No. T. 4/S-9. The time and date for receiving the Tenders against above specification is extended upto 5 p.m. on Friday, the 29th July, 1949. The tenders will be opened on the 30th July, 1949, at 11a.m.

Dated 16-5-1949.

V. R. VAIDYA
Executive Engineer (Transmission),
for Electrical Commissioner
with the Government of Bombay.
Electric Grid Offices,
Foreshore Road,
Bombay 1. 4441

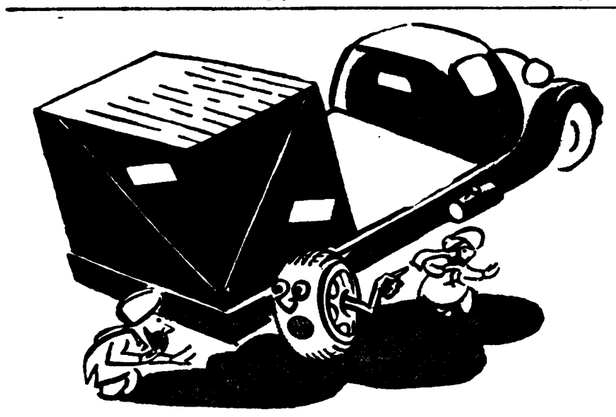
AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF THE LESSEES' RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE GODOWN AT ZAOBA'S OART, NEAR ZAOBA'S TEMPLE, GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mazagonwalla & Co., Attorneys for M|s. L. N. Gadodia & Son. Ltd. the lessees M|s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on Monday, 30-5-49 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on site right, title and interest of the Lessees, who hold on lease the Godown admeasuring about 650 sq. yards, for 10 years from 1st November, 1946 at a monthly rent of Rs. 225|- and payment of all taxes and assessments.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.



FAIR SHARES

I'm proud of my strength, but you can't expect me to do all the work, while my front colleagues get off lightly. If you'll just see that the load is carried fair and square between the four of us, I'll act fair by you, and keep running longer.

HIGH STANDARDS NEEDED

SWEEPERS' STRIKE TALKS CONFUSING

Situation Still Unchanged

BOMBAY, Monday.

Unofficial negotiations between Mr. P. T. Borale, Vice-President of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh, Mr. G. J. Mane, Secretary and Mr. Batankar, now under detention, on the one hand and Mr. S. V. Pimpalkar, Secretary, Bombay Municipal Workers' Union on the other, which started yesterday, have raised expectations of a solution of the strike of Municipal Sweepers, now in its fourth day.

The talks, so far in a preliminary stage and inconclusive, are understood to have been started on Sunday afternoon at the initiative of the arrested leaders themselves. While the Municipal authorities, at the instance of Mr. Pimpalkar lent their good offices to arrange for the interview which lasted an hour and a half, they do not appear to have taken the initiative in the matter. Nor have they veered from their original stand of unconditional surrender.

It is understood that Mr. Pimpalkar told the Municipal Commissioner that a little before his arrest Mr. Borale had called on him, obviously with the intention of discussing the strike. But as he was out at that time, Mr. Borale had left. Mr. Pimpalkar expressed a desire to meet the arrested man and discuss the situation. The interview was therefore arranged.

Mr. Pimpalkar reported the substance of his talk to Mr. B. K. Patel, the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Patel told pressmen today that according to the report he had received, the talks were confusing. The ideas put forth appeared to be that the strike was engineered by the Communists. It also seems to have been alleged that the Bombay Municipality had declared a "lock-out" by taking away the tools from the workers after the evening of the ninth and thus provoking them into precipitate action.

SITUATION UNCHANGED

Mr. Patel said that the situation in the city was more or less the same with about 4,000 persons working. The available man power was being utilised as effectively as possible by their being sent in lorry-loads for specific tasks. Meanwhile, the Municipality has distributed 250 asphalt drums for being placed in the more congested areas. Local residents were being invited to co-operate by throwing refuse into the drums and setting fire to the same.

Voluntary efforts are crystallising as the condition of the city is getting worse. The Bhuleshwar Congress Committee organised a batch of 50 volunteers including three women who swept clean, Hanuman gully, Kika Street and Kolbhat Lane, in the Kalbadevi area. The work of clearing the Kalbadevi area is going apace.

Most of the volunteers are students or gumasthas, and they are led in their "spring cleaning" campaign by Mrs. Pramila Yagnik, wife of Mr. Bhanushankar Yagnik, president of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee. Mrs. Yagnik was seen broom in hand directing operations. The same group is today tackling the Fanaswadi area.

Similar voluntary cleaning is reported from Khetwadi and Shivaji Park areas.

In Girgaum and Khumbarwada areas where the gutters are overflowing on the road, planks have been placed for pedestrian crossing. Overflowing of gutters, is reported from Dadar, Bhendi Bazzar and Walkeshwar areas.

The markets show no improvement.

17 ARRESTS

While the police reported that 17 arrests were made today, it was stated on behalf of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh that more than 50 persons were arrested, half of whom were women. Mr. I. L. Mackwana of the Scheduled Castes Federation stated that most of the workers had stayed away and that the work of cleaning the city was done by a "a hundred or two, of hired outsiders." "If 4,000 persons have gone back to work, why are the streets so dirty, why do the markets stink and why are gutters overflowing in Dadar, Girgaum, Bhendi Bazaar and even Walkeshwar?" he asked.

Two Municipal sweepers, who were put up before Rao Saheb C. B. Velkar, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court under the Essential Services Regulations today, were let off with fines, on their giving assurances of joining duty tomorrow.

The Phalton Road police, who had arrested these two sweepers stated that they were employed by the Conservancy Department of the Bombay Municipality and had refused to work yesterday.

Gangaram Ganu and Ganu Vithal were fined Rs. five and Rs. 30 respectively. Ganu Vithal was to undergo 15 days' imprisonment in default of fine.

The Municipal Commissioner has repudiated the charges of rudeness levelled by the Kamgar Sangh, by releasing the entire correspondence, which will now be placed before a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee.

HOME GUARDS INVITED

The Commandant, Home Guards, Greater Bombay, has issued an appeal to all Home Guards in Greater Bombay to render voluntary assistance to the Municipal Staff in their task of keeping the City clean during the time of the Sweepers' Strike which is now in progress.

The type of work which is expected to be done by the Home Guards is to keep supervision over the burning of street refuse at various places. It is necessary to keep somebody in charge when such burning is in progress so that surrounding property may not be in any danger of catching fire.

SALVE THE JUNGLE

Mr. Moinudin Harris, Secretary of the Municipal Corporation Section of the Socialist Party, writes:—

"While conceding that the workers were ill-advised in taking the extreme step without the consent of their Union, and their leaders also failed to check them from doing so, it must be pointed out that this is not the time for entering into these discussions or apportioning blame. The primary need is to solve the tangle and to bring the workers back to their work.

Unfortunaeely the arrest of their leaders and the invocation of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act for arresting Trade Union workers must be condemned by all those who value civil liberties. It is a flagrant breach of the promise made when the Bill was before the Assembly. The Government, instead of helping to ease the situation by releasing these leaders, has taken up an unhelpful attitude in refusing permission to responsible city fathers to see the arrested leaders in jail.

Nothing would be lost by such contact. If the idea is to crush the workers, to bring them to their kneris and to force an unconditional surrender, the least that can be said it that whoever undertakes this venture is playing with the health of the city and is following a line which even though it may apparently succeed, will those handed down to us by the strike in 1946. Let us avoid that and instead of making it a matter of prestige, try to bring both the workers and their leaders to a more reasonable frame of mind.

REVISE TAXATION STRUCTURE

Merchants' Chief Repeats Demand

BOMBAY, Monday.

Addressing the first quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji, President of the Chamber, welcomed the decision taken at Dominion Prime Ministers Conference at London on the future of the commonwealth and said that the decision was one of the most important events in the world's history. India, he said, particularly had reason to feel gratified about the outcome of the conference.

At the annual general meeting of the Chamber, in January last, an analysis of the factual data available showed that the country was passing through a period of economic stagnancy. The quarter that had since passed, Mr. Khimji said, had not witnessed any material change in the general conditions nor indicated to an appreciable extent that the steps taken by the government to tackle the serious problem of inflation facing the country had yielded result. On the other hand, he added, the general money market conditions and the trend of industrial activity had shown a strong tendency to resist all attempts at recovery.

INFLATION

"We witness the further paradox of inflation coupled with shortage of money, or stringency in the money market", the President of the Chamber continued and said that during the quarter, the total currency in circulation had actually increased from Rs. 1,382 crores to Rs. 1,407 crores which showed a rise of nearly 25 crores. Expressed in terms of index number, there had been an increase by 9 points, which was by no means insignificant, viewed in the context of the anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government.

After reviewing the economic conditions prevailing in the country and the activities of the Income-tax Department, Mr. Khimji said that the suggestion made by his Chamber for a thorough revision of the taxation structure of the country with particular reference to the question of incidence of direct taxation, gathered added strength.

FUTURE OF BOMBAY

He also referred to the Linguistic Provinces Commission report and approved the suggestion made by the Commission regarding the City of Bombay. Being essentially a multi-lingual city built by the collective endeavour of all kinds of people and communities, Bombay, he concluded, could not belong to or form part of any one linguistic group. He hoped that better sence would prevail and all sections of the community would desist from activities which were likely to embitter public feelings by prolonging linguistic and provincial controversies.

CAMPS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

Enquiry Into Misleading Reports

How publicity is given to incorrect and misleading reports on the administration of the camps run by the Government for displaced persons is typified by the following incident.

A Bombay English-language weekly, some time back published a picture of a ricketty girl, an inmate of one of the camps, with the insinuation that she was not receiving her milk ration. Inquiries have, however, revealed that the girl had been receiving her ration of milk till April 16, 1949. Under the new ration rules introduced from April 17, 1949 which require that children above the age of 6 years should be given rations on the scale prescribed for adults, she was given such rations.

It was also revealed that the parents of the girl used to sell milk issued for the girl. The girl has since been brought into the Akbar Relief Camp Hospital for medical treatment and

LANCASHIRE COAL MINERS RESUME WORK

LONDON, May 16 (PTI-Reuter): 50,000 Lancashire miners who had been on strike for a fortnight over a claim for concessionary coal, resumed work today. The men's claim was being discussed at a joint conciliation board meeting today. The strike is

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GEMINI'S
CHANDRALEKHA
(Hindi)
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily 3 Shows: 3, 6-15 & 9-30 p.m.
Advance booking daily between 9-30 A.M. & 12-30 and 3-00 P.M. and 6-30 P.M.
and at
CITY LIGHT
DAILY 3 SHOWS
3, 6-15 & 9-30 P.M.
Extra Show at 11-45 A.M. on Friday, Saturday & Sunday
ALSO AT
LIDO SANTA CRUZ
SWASTIK MALAD
NEW MODEL KURLA
VENKATESH VILE PARLE

HE EMBRACED GALLOWS...
FOR HIM IT WAS A PASSPORT TO HEAVEN

MURARI'S

with: SAIGAL, SURAIYA
Direction: MOHAN SINHA
JOIN THE CROWDS AT
SWASTIK 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6. Sun. at 1
EXCELSIOR 3-30, 6-30, 9-30
Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 1 & 2 to 7
TAJ 4-7-10 Sun at 1
SWASTIK INDIA LTD. Release

RUN UP!
Its only for 2 weeks
Kuldip Picture's Romantic musical in Punjabi
Lachhi
Manorama, Wasti, Cuckoo Randhir, Majnu, Omprakash
ROXY 3-15, 6-15, 9-15
Advance: 9-30 to 12 & 4 to 6

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

HINDU Vaishakh Vad 5, 2005
MUSLIM Rajjab 18, 1368
PARSI Adar 17, 1318
Sunrise 6-4 A.M., Sunset 7-6 P.M.
Hightide 02-50, 16-00, Lowtide 08-47, 22-35

To-day's Engagements

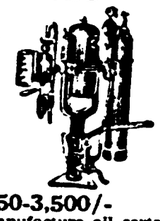
ROTARY CLUB Weekly meeting at Green's at 1-45 p.m. today. Rotarian David R. F. Brower will speak on "The Functions of an Information Service."

Radio

BOMBAY, Tuesday May 17.
244 Metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Shalini Narvekar 7-45 Madhavrao Indorkar 8-0 News in English 8-15 News in Hindustani 8-30 Ajit Merchant 8-45 News in Gujarati
244 Metres (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 Metres (7,240 kc/s)
12-45 p.m Musical Interlude 12-50 V. S Hebbal Sitar recital 1-0 News in Gujarati 1-10 As In Bombay B 1-30 News in English 1-40 Richard Strauss
244 Metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 Metres (9,550 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
41.44 Metres (7,240 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.
5-0 Ajit Merchant 5-15 Madhavrao Indorkar 5-30 As In Bombay B 6-0 News in English 6-10 News in Hindustani 6-20 V. S. Hebbal Sitar recital 6-30 Kashinath Tulpule Vocal music 7-0 Topic Of The Day 7-10 Local Announcements And Weatner Report 7-15 B. D. Wadikar 7-30 Madhavrao Indorkar 7-45 Garbi Geeten 8-0 Ajit Merchant 8-15 News in Gujarati 8-30 As In Bombay B 9-0 News in English 9-15 News in Hindustani 9-30 Instrumental Music 9-40 As In Bombay B 10-0 There's Something In The Air 10-30 Peter Dawson 10-45 Maxine Sullivan With Orchestra.
353 Metres (850 kc/s)
41.44 Metres (7,240 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. As In Bombay A 7-45 News In Kannada 8-0 Kashinath Tulpule Vocal music 8-30 News In Marathi 8-45 A. P. Narayangaonkar.
353 Metres (850 kc/s)
31.41 Metres (9,550 kc/s)
12-45 p.m. As In Bombay A 12-50 News In Marathi 1-0 Mohan Pai 1-10 Laker 1-40 News in Hindustani 1-50 Akashwanine Chotre.
353 Metres (850 kc/s)
41.44 Metres (7,240 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.48 Metres (4,880 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.
5-0 As In Bombay A 5-30 Janta Mantar 6-0 A. P. Narayangoankar 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As In Bombay A 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News In Kannada 8-0 News In Marathi 8-15 Mohan Pai 8-30 Hindustani Nandanvan 8-45 Musical Journey 9-0 A. P. Narayangaonkar 9-15 Shalini Narvekar 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 What My Friends Think Of Me 10-0 Brains Trust 10-30 B. D. Wadikar 11-0 Close down.
BARODA—AHMEDABAD
250 Metres (1,200 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Morning Variety 8-0 News in English 8-15 R. D. Nigoskar Le saheb ko nam Ramkali Sagari rain ke jage Ramkali 8-45 News in Gujarati 9-0 p.m. News in English 9-10 Pranlal Shah 9-25 Bhanu Prasad Trivedi 9-35 Gramjano Mate 9-35 Majur Bhao Mate 7-0 Ramkrishna Buwa Vaze 7-15 Bhutkalna Avshesho 7-30 Nawab Fakir Mohammad And Party.
326.1 Metres (920 kc/s)
7-30 p.m. Topical Item 7-45 Kubernath Tanjorkar 8-0 Film Songs 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News in Gujarati 8-30 Pranlal Shah 8-45 Kubernath Tadjorkar 9-0 News in English 9-15 Story With Songs 9-45 Nawab Fakir Mohammad And Party 10-0 R. D. Nigoskar Malkaus 10-30 Close down.

DR. DADOO TO BROADCAST ON SITUATION IN S. AFRICA

At 7 p.m. today (Tuesday) Dr. Y. M. Dadoo will broadcast from All-India Radio, Bombay, on the "Situation in South Africa". This can be heard on 244 and 31.41 metres.

MIRA SODA WATER MACHINES

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We also manufacture all sorts of Industrial Machineries and Distilling apparatus.
THE ESSENCE & BOTTLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
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INAGURATION OF DENTAL COUNCIL

The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India, inaugurating the meeting of the Dental Council of India held at New Delhi of May 14.

HOSTELS FOR HARIJANS

Bombay Plans For Merged Areas

BOMBAY, Monday.
A network of backward class students' hostels will shortly cover the whole of the merged and integrated areas of the Bombay Province. A modest beginning with five hostels, with an average accommodation of 25 seats per hostel, will be immediately embarked upon, it is reliably learnt.

The Government of Bombay have initially sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for this purpose, as a neucleus towards the vast funds which will be required to consummate the whole project, which aims at constructing about 25 such hostels.

The hostels will not only provide free board and lodging to the inmates, but will also impart education with an agricultural bias. Spinning will be a compulsory subject.

A Special Officer has been deputed by the Government of Bombay, with instructions to explore the possibilities, needs and facilities for opening such hostels in different locations of the merged and integrated areas and to report on them. The Officer is at present touring the different places.

A non-official Committee will be shortly appointed by the Government, in order to explore and report on the scope for general ameliorative measures in these places, in as much as they concern backward classes, not only in their educational requirements, but also in their general needs.

After the receipt of these reports, will arise the question whether Government must finance them fully, or entrust them partly or fully to Local Self-Governing Institutions and voluntary efforts.

KAIRA BAN ON TRANSFER OF ARMS

The order of the District Magistrate of Kaira prohibiting licence-holders from transferring their arms or ammunitions among themselves, without previous permission from him or any officer authorised by him in this behalf, has been extended for two months from May 18.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE FOR ADJUDICATION

The industrial dispute between the Pandharpur Municipality and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. M. K. Trilokekar.

BANK EMPLOYEES TO STRIKE

BOMBAY, Monday.
As a protest against the Ordinance issued by the Central Government withdrawing trade disputes in banks and insurance companies from the purview of the provincial industrial courts to the Central machinery provided for the purpose, the bank employees of the city have decided to go on a one-day token strike. A decision to this effect was taken by the General Council of the Federation of Bank Employees to which most of the Bank Employees Unions are affiliated.

The bank employees fear that the Ordinance will unduly delay adjudication of the demands made by them.

The date of the token strike will be fixed at a later stages and bank employees all over the country will be called upon to participate in the strike.

ENGLISH BOOK FORFEITED

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has issued a notification, under section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the book in English entitled, "Indian Nationalism Reconsidered", written by Mr. Bal Raj, published by Vrati Bhrata and printed at the Bharat Mudranalava, Delhi Gate, Delhi, and also all other documents containing copies or translations of, or extracts from, it.

KALYAN PEACE APPEAL

KALYAN, May 16.
A statement issued over the signature of ten citizens of Kalyan, who are representatives of the Sindhi and Maharashtrian communities in Kalyan Camps, deplores the incident that took place on the night of May 8 during the celebration of the anniversary function of Baba Nebhraj Jal Ashram. The signatories have made an appeal to all displaced Sindhis and Maharashtrians to dispel all feelings of illwill and to live together in a spirit of amity, goodwill and brotherhood.

Dental Council Inaugurated

NEW DELHI, May 16.
"No national health service can be considered satisfactory or complete unless there is adequate provision for dental services to the people and for their education in the principles and practice of dental hygiene," said Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister, inaugurating the first meeting of the Dental Council of India in New Delhi.

Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Director-General of Health Services, Government of India, presided. Members of the Council, who are nominees of the Central and various Provincial Governments, attended.

Dr. N. N. Berry of New Delhi was elected Vice-Chairman of the Council and Dr. S. K. Majumdar, Dr. V. M. Desai, Dr. R. Ahmed, Dr. U.S. Malik and Dr. R. Prakash were elected members of the Executive Committee of the Council.

Bombay C. I. D. To Be Re-organised

Bombay's C.I.D. police force, it is reliably learnt, will be entirely re-organised on a highly modernised scientific basis.

It will be patterned on the lines of Scotland Yard, the French Surete and U.S.-F.B.I., retaining the best features of the world's three renowned Intelligence services and eliminating those which do not suit conditions here.

A high officer of the Government of India's, Central Intelligence, is said to have seen Bombay's Home Minister, Morarji Desai a few days ago, after which there were several conferences between the upper hierarchy of the Bombay Police and the Home Minister.

It is also learnt that the purpose of the visit of the Central Intelligence officer was to find out means of co-ordination between Police Intelligence of different provinces.

When Mr. J. S. Bharucha, Bombay's Police Commissioner proceeds on leave, Mr. Chudasama, Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D. will take up his place.

Mr. V. D. Moray, Deputy-Commissioner of Police, Bombay, C.I.D., goes to Ahmedabad as the Police Superintendent there.

All these transfers are said to be indicative that Police Intelligence is coming to the fore in Bombay.

BOMBAY BAN ON MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS

The Commissioner of Police has extended his order prohibiting meetings and processions in Greater Bombay up to May 30, 1949.

WEATHER

POONA, May 16 (API): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from April 1 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours IST on May 16 1949:—

Ahmedebad 103 81 0 0 minus 0.3 Ahmednagar 104 79 0 0 minus 0.5 Bangalore 90 72 0 2.4 minus 1.0 BOMBAY 93 83 Calcutta 91 81 0 15.6 plus 11.2 Colombo 88 80 12.1 26.2 plus 10.1 Delhi 108 84 0 0.1 minus 0.4 Hyderabad (Dn) 77 0 0.5 minus 1.1 Lucknow 106 81 0 0.3 minus 0.3 Madras 92 79 0 0 9 Mahabaleshwar 85 74 0 0.1 minus 1.3 Mysore 92 Nagpur 107 85 0 0.1 minus 0.7 Patna 81 0 3.8 plus 3.0 Poona 101 77 0 minus 0.7 Sholapur 103 Simla 88 65 0 2.3 0.5 Surat 98 79 0 0 minus 0.1.

Following is the daily weather summary for Monday, May 16, 1949:—

Thundershowers have been widespread in Assam and local in the east Central Provinces There have also been a few showers in Chota Nagpur, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in the East Punjab, the west United Provinces and Vindhya Pradesh and appreciably below normal in the eastern half of the peninsula.

Forecast valid until the evening of 17th:— Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam and Malabar and occur at a few stations in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the east Central Provinces, the Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras

VERDICT OF SUICIDE RECORDED

BOMBAY, Monday.
A verdict of death due to overdose of barbituric acid which was self administered was recorded by the jury at the City Coroner's Court when the inquest on the body of Master Vishram, 20-year old son of Mr. S. S. Vashist, General Manager of the GIP Railway was held today.

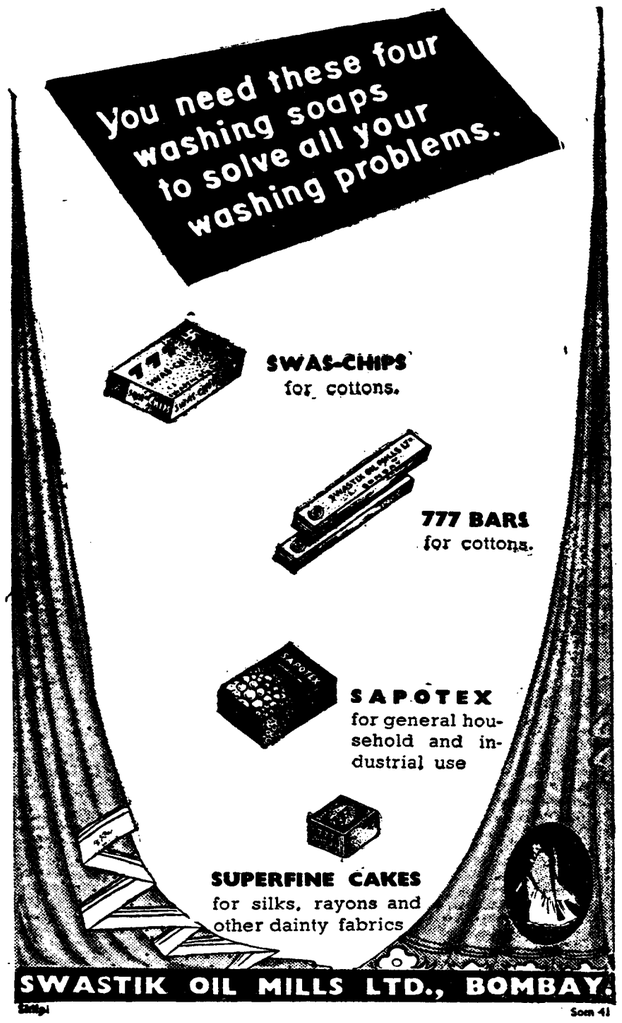
Master Vishram who was a student of Science in a local College complained to his father on Friday night that he was not feeling well. Later on he disclosed that he had taken an overdose of sleeping pills. When his body was found cold, family doctors were summoned but Vishram died at midnight.

The jury added that it was a case of suicide.

Dead Body Found

BOMBAY, Monday.
A dead body of an unknown Hindu female was found lying near the bank of Jamshed Bunder Colaba. No trace of the relations of the deceased has been found so far.

No marks of injury on the deceased's body are visible. The body has been sent to J. J. hospital for post-mortem examination.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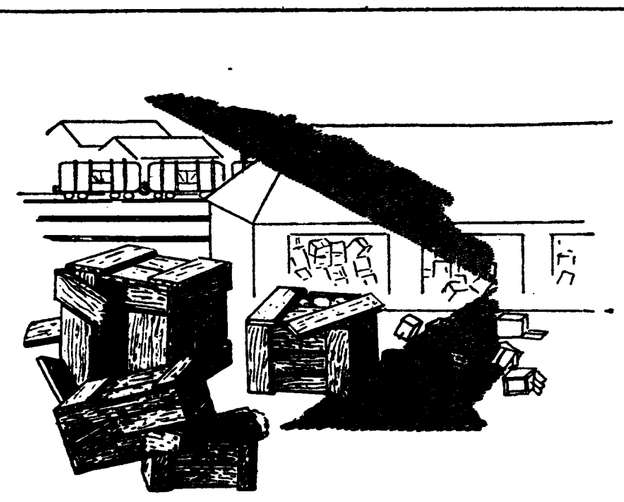

PARCEL MORGUE

We cannot tell you where elephants go to die, but we can confidently tell you where your package, if insecurely packed, inadequately labelled or incorrectly marked, is likely to go—the "Parcel Morgue", or the railway Lost Property Office which contains thousands of such packages unclaimed, unrecognised and undelivered.

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BHAWSAR CHEMICAL WORKS. VYARA T.V. RLY.

INTER SCIENCE EXAM RESULTS

Bombay University

The following candidates have passed the Intermediate Science examination (1949) held by the University of Bombay:

FIRST CLASS Nos: 4 5 7 28 82 85 86 96 102 104 112 115 117 141 142 199 203 235 262 286 298 359 363 367 405 423 436 447 456 471 491 498 583 645 729 854 928 980 1036 1037 1077 1079 1103 1176 1268 1470 1285 1323 1347 1367 1382 1447 1451 1459 1473 1485 1496 1501 1530 1612 1719 1729 1879 2009 2112 2146 2270 2331 2345 2366 2387 2392 2423 2445 2449 2580 2581 2584 2597 2601 2609 2979 2994 3046 3054 3214 3312 3329 3358 3419 3482 3483 3484 3485 3623 3625 3636 3639 3642 3709 3714 3717 3742 3785 3786 3792 3807 3826 3839 4142 4153 4161 4210 4246 4435 4446 4527 4699 4715 4757 4789 4964 4966 4989 5004 5011 5026 5041 5056 5057 5067 5086 5105 5110 5133.

SECOND CLASS Nos. 10 16 17 21 23 25 26 28 29 31 32 40 41 46 52 58 61 77 80 81 87 91 93 94 98 99 101 103 113 121 122 126 127 131 133 134 136 143 148 149 151 158 160 161 162 163 174 175 176 180 184 186 190 191 192 196 202 204 210 211 213 217 222 223 224 225 228 230 231 232 236 237 242 248 252 255 257 260 273 274 276 279 280 288 291 294 295 296 297 299 300 303 305 307 308 309 310 313 316 317 320 330 336 338 340 346 347 349 350 352 353 355 356 358 360 362 369 375 377 378 387 389 393 394 402 403 407 408 410 411 413 415 416 417 418 424 425 430 431 436 441 445 446 449 450 459 461 464 467 469 470 474 475 476 478 480 487 488 489 494 496 497 499 500 504 507 513 515 517 521 522 526 527 538 542 544 552 553 554 555 556 563 565 566 571 574 576 580 586 589 593 594 598 601 602 608 612 614 616 618 626 631 634 640 641 644 651 652 657 658 659 660 666 671 679 680 681 684 687 692 703 705 707 714 716 717 720 723 725 726 728 730 733 740 753 758 766 770 780 781 786 800 801 803 804 806 807 810 815 819 821 823 824 826 830 840 841 842 847 850 851 852 856 859 861 865 867 875 877 882 883 889 891 895 896 897 899 902 904 907 908 909 913 917 924 930 931 932 937 949 962 963 964 966 967 970 973 974 975 977 985 988 989 991 992 994 999 1002 1003 1006 1007 1008 1010 1011 1013 1014 1017 1018 1019 1023 1028 1030 1034 1035 1040 1043 1044 1045 1048 1052 1055 1059 1061 1062 1072 1073 1075 1090 1096 1098 1101 1109 1115 1117 1121 1123 1125 1126 1130 1132 1133 1137 1141 1142 1143 1155 1160 1161 1162 1163 1165 1178 1179 1180 1185 1188 1192 1196 1207 1216 1218 1219 1221 1243 1249 1250 1256 1258 1259 1261 1262 1266 1271 1273 1278 1279 1280 1289 1290 1291 1297 1300 1302 1303 1306 1311 1315 1319 1321 1322 1330 1334 1335 1352 1358 1387 1390 1391 1394 1400 1402 1405 1406 1408 1409 1410 1416 1420 1422 1424 1428 1429 1432 1435 1438 1439 1443 1448 1457 1460 1464 1467 1471 1477 1482 1487 1490 1497 1502 1503 1507 1517 1524 1525 1532 1533 1538 1539 1542 1557 1562 1563 1583 1608 1607 1622 1627 1633 1638 1645 1647 1650 1653 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PASS CLASS NOS:—1 8 12 30 33 36 37 42 43 47 54 55 56 58 59 62 66 67 68 69 75 84 89 105 108 110 119 125 132 135 144 145 150 152 155 169 171 172 173 178 181 194 200 215 220 234 240 243 261 253 254 256 258 261 265 266 283 287 289 292 302 304 314 323 339 341 342 361 364 366 368 372 384 395 401 404 409 421 427 429 434 436 462 463 483 485 486 490 492 493 496 501 505 506 512 518 520 523 525 529 531 533 540 541 543 545 546 558 559 560 562 570 575 578 579 582 591 611 623 624 629 636 637 638 639 642 646 648 649 656 661 663 664 673 674 675 678 683 685 688 690 693 696 698 700 101 704 708 710 712 721 722 724 731 734 738 739 741 743 747 751 752 754 762 763 765 768 771 773 779 785 787 788 794 795 797 799 802 805 809 817 828 838 844 857 860 862 863 866 868 869 884 892 898 900 903 912 914 915 916 919 921 925 926 929 936 938 944 945 946 947 948 951 956 959 960 962 963 964 966 968 971 978 979 987 995 996 998 1000 1004 1009 1016 1020 1029 1031 1033 1039 1050 1051 1054 1057 1060 1063 1065 1066 1067 1069 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4015 4016 4020 4022 4024 4030 4032 4034 4035 4040 4048 4060 4061 4062 4077 4078 4085 4088 4093 4105 4112 4115 4117 4118 4119 4126 4129 4132 4145 4150 4155 4158 4164 4168 4170 4179 4185 4186 4188 4190 4192 4202 4203 4213 4216 4217 4222 4225 4228 4229 4234 4240 4243 4253 4257 4260 4265 4267 4268 4272 4276 4277 4278 4280 4284 4286 4287 4289 4295 4309 4312 4313 4319 4320 4321 4322 4323 4329 4331 4332 4334 4342 4343 4358 4361 4378 4382 4383 4393 4395 4402 4404 4416 4428 4442 4443 4445 4452 4459 4460 4461 4474 4479 4488 4490 4491 4494 4496 4497 4504 4522 4526 4534 4535 4546 4552 4553 4554 4555 4557 4560 4569 4578 4580 4589 4594 4596 4630 4636 4638 4639 4640 4641 4642 4643 4646 4652 4655 4658 4661 4664 4675 4676 4679 4681 4683 4684 4694 4696 4700 4702 4704 4706 4708 4709 4716 4721 4731 4738 4742 4746 4749 4751 4753 4754 4755 4764 4772 4774 4775 4778 4781 4783 4794 4799 4800 4802 4804 4811 4815 4825 4830 4831 4835 4836 4839 4844 4850 4862 4863 4871 4875 4877 4880 4881 4882 4885 4888 4890 4893 4895 4903 4904 4909 4915 4918 4920 4922 4927 4934 4936 4938 4948 4951 4953 4956 4962 4971 4972 4973 4977 4978 4980 4982 4983 4984 4986 4993 4994 4996 4999 5003 5006 5009 5010 5020 5023 5029 5035 5039 5040 5051 5063 5086 5088 5089 5093 5094 5098 5106 5109 5111 5112 5114 5120 5129 5132 5134 5137 5139 5142.

The results of the following candidates have been held in reserve:—

Nos.: 845 1348 1601 1908 2138 2475 2494 2725 2875 3232 3267 3279 3373 3470 3647 3945 3981 4036 4333.

The Prizes Scholarships and Medals have been awarded as under:—

1. The Gibbs Prize—to candidate No. 2270
2. The Bai Shirinbai Ratansha Parekh Scholarship—to candidate No. 2438
3. The Mrs. Satyavati Lallubhai Samaldas Scholarship—to No. 5105.
4. The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship—to No 2146.
5. The Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit (First Baronet) Science Scholarship—will be declared later.
6. The Noormohamed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship—to No. 781.
7. The Pestonji Hormasji Cama Scholarship—to No. 696
8. The Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee Scholarship and Silver Medal—to No. 2445.
9. The Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed Scholarship—No. 645.
10. The Sheth Mangaldas Jeshingbhai Chemistry Prize—to No. 1285.
11. The Sheth Mangaldas Jeshingbhai Mathematics Prize—to No. 4789.

N.B.— The supplementary result will be declared at 4 P.M.

SUPPLEMENTARY PASS RESULTS

First Class No. 1747.

Second Class Nos. :— 44 45 79 124 156 166 201 285 306 354 400 438 670 689 876 911 940 1064 1088 1169 1298 1360 1383 1492 1608 1907 2400 2431 2461 2565 2626 2747 3068 3104 3113 3137 3143 3166 3172 3184 3193 3248 3583 3594 3600 3646 3821 3838 4057 4095 4189 4779 4842 4849 4957 5069 5096 5107.

Pass Class Nos. :— 39 76 128 140 189 278 397 422 432 534 550 632 643 694 702 719 735 744 760 761 776 808 835 849 920 1012 1038 1047 1080 1081 1228 1236 1299 1370 1449 1452 1544 1556 1615 1634 1816 1817 1834 1841 1875 1911 1982 1984 1989 2011 2071 2124 2167 2186 2201 2224 2225 2267 2319 2344 2435 2436 2502 2518 2613 2743 2789 2802 2832 2853 2983 3023 3041 3083 3127 3129 3135 3160 3198 3201 3215 3276 3303 3340 3382 3388 3501 3325 3537 3558 3606 3614 3648 3695 3751 3752 3779 3847 3858 3862 3915 3916 3965 3985 4021 4025 4106 4194 4215 4239 4296 4299 4353 4384 4431 4432 4515 4547 4564 4565 4670 4673 4712 4724 4787 4858 4873 4913 4929 4989 5046 5092 5097 5108 5135.

The following unsuccessful candidates have been allowed to keep terms for the B.Sc. Examination.

Nos. :— 221 227 268 277 331 567 965 1049 1113 1237 1245 1551 1594 2055 2354 2407 2452 2648 3164 3172 3199 3266 3295 3304 3314 3404 3458 3464 3629 3781 4056 4157 4159 4178 4218 4291 4434 4437 4907 4954 5019.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR JOURNALISTS

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan's Plea

BANGALORE, May 16 (U.P.I.):

A PLEA for a substantial improvement in the salary and service conditions of journalists in order to attract the right type of men to the profession to tap the vast circulation-potential of newspapers and periodicals in the country, was made by Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, in the course of his presidential speech at the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, which commenced its session at Bangalore today.

Mr. Srinivasan maintained that the responsibility of the press was greater than that of the Government, for the success of any democratic experiment depended in a large measure on the vigilance of the electorate and on the role which the press played in keeping it well-informed and abreast of the movements of the times.

Its responsibility in India was even greater than elsewhere, for in this country both ignorance and poverty had severely circumscribed the range and reach of newspapers and periodicals.

TRIALS OF PRESS

He added that the present Government, by virtue of being a succession Government, was naturally exposed to many trials and difficulties during the period of transition, and had, therefore, the right to expect every well-meaning citizen, interested in the safety and integrity of the state, to back its authority. Government, however, should not presume therefrom that whatever they did would, ipso facto, be supported by the press, which would always be free to strike a note of caution or of warning whenever it felt that Government's policy was misconceived or misdirected.

After a review of the origin and growth of the organisation, Mr. Srinivasan then paid glowing tributes to Messrs. Kasturi Srinivasan, Syed Abdulla Brelvi, Tushar Kanti Ghosh and Devadas Gandhi, who preceded him in the office of the President of the A.-I.N.E.C.

He said: "A study of the proceedings of the Conference during all these years would indicate that we have been mainly concerned with the maintenance of good relations between the Government and the press. The spearhead of the political movement in the country was provided by the press, and naturally it came in for a great deal of attention at the hands of the foreign Government then in control. That position has altered basically with the attainment of independence by India.

"With the freedom of the country, the press also recovered its freedom. There is now an identity of interests between the Government and the governed which did not exist before. The press is no longer interested in giving a political slant to every public issue and seek leverage for the freedom movement. It must now settle down to the standards and expectations of its counterparts in free countries, where it does not worry over its relations with Government, but where it does worry over its relations with the people. This is easy to understand, for the greater includes the less. The press is a parallel institution to the Government and, on ultimate analysis, both seek and serve the same ends."

He maintained that the responsibility of the press was greater than that of the Government, for the success of the press was greater than that of the Government, for the success of any democratic experiment depended in a large measure on the vigilance of the electorate and on the role which the press played in keeping it well-informed and abreast of the movements of the times.

CIRCULATION

Dealing with the circulation aspect of newspapers, Mr. Srinivasan said that while in England circulation of newspapers and periodicals averaged two per every head of the population, in India the corresponding figures for 1947 had been estimated at one copy for every 100 of the population. The problem, therefore, that called for earnest consideration was one of immense importance and urgency. The circulation-potential must be harnessed for nation-building purposes; if neglected, it would destroy the nation.

He continued: "A wide variety of news, touching the life of the people at many points, should be made available to the reading public, if we are to budget for an ever-expanding clientele; and what is offered should catch the eye and click the mind of raw recruits to readership. Unfortunately, we still believe in baling out columns of ponderous piffle because they are uttered by men in authority or responsibility in councils or meetings and even then we rule out what little there is of "pep", because it offends our Victorian sense of proprieties.

"There may be a few who value these correct, comprehenisve and complete reports, but there are certainly many who turn wearily from them and scan the paper for stories of human interest. The bulk of the newspaper-reading public is drawn not from the intellectual few, but from the emotional many; and if we are to make use of them, in their interest and for their benefit, we must take them as we find them. It is by doing so only that we can gradually reclaim them to higher standards. Circulation potential, rightly exploited, is also power potential—power to serve the community and save their heritage."

ESSENTIALS

Mr. Srinivasan added: "Talent, training and technique of a high order are needed in the profession if its services are to measure up to expectations. But unless salary and service conditions are substantially improved, it would be difficult to attract the right type of men to the service in the future. An incompetent man is dear at any price; a competent man will not give of his best if he finds himself exploited."

The remedy, therefore, lay "not in prescribing standards for the future, but in adjusting them equitably to men in the service, particularly because many of them are past middle age, and few of them have any reserves to fall back upon when they retire.

"In the case of the people who have still 10 to 15 years' service to look forward to, it would be a graceful gesture if the employing institutions could see their way to providing endowment insurance policies of 10 to 15 years' currency, payable at death or on maturity, for sums ranging Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000, based on their present salaries. The payment of the premia would not throw too heavy a burden on the institutions, and a contended staff, eager and willing to take new responsibilities, would be sufficient compensation."

SUPPORT TO GOVT.

"We shall stand behind the Government in all its efforts to control disruptive forces, establish peace and order and redeem national economy," said Mr. Srinivasan.

He added: "Government, however, should not presume therefrom that whatever they do we shall always support them. That will cut at the very root of the responsibility we are expected to exercise in public interest.

"Where we feel that a particular policy is misconcieved or a particular action misdirected, it is our duty to strike a note of caution. It is no pleasure to criticise people who by their services and sacrifices have earned our respect; but many who hold high office today are new to administrative responsibilities and if they err in ignorance or prejudice, it is our duty to pull them up. The absence of an effective opposition in the assemblies today makes this task doubly necessary."

Mr. Srinivasan deprecated all aggressive manifestations of the yellow press, and said: "In a period of social ferment and political change-over, it is common experience that a section of the press takes undesirable forms to pander to the tastes of the low and vulgar. Where they offend public decency, create communal discord and corrupt public morals, the strong arm of the law must assert itself and the responsible section of the press will support the action of the Government.

"But a really long-term remedy for the avoidance of this evil crop is to strengthen the responsible section of the press and here again what it wants of the Government is only a fair field and no favour."

PROTEST

Protesting against the levy of sales-tax on newspapers, Mr. Srinivasan said that it cut into the economy of newspapers seriously and made it difficult for them to serve the community in the manner and measure they should and save it from the yellow peril.

Mr. Srinivasan also protested against the application of the Shop-Assistants Act to newspapers, and remarked that it showed "a complete disregard for the dignity of the profession and lamentable misapprehension of the nature of the work".

Measures To Prevent Collapse Of Sukkur Barrage

KARACHI, May 14. (PTI-Reuter): The Pakistan Government has decided to take immediate largescale measures to prevent collapse of the Great Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur, one of the World's greatest engineering feats, built at a cost of £18,000,000.

Each of the 66 piers of this mile-long structure across the Indus river is to be bored from top to the river bed by drilling equipment already on its way from Sweden

The core of rock taken from the centre of each pier will be minutely inspected to see how many of these artificial stone islands have to be completely rebuilt

Mr. Yusuf Haroon, Sind Prime Minister, told the Provincial Assembly on March 17 that the barrage was cracking. Engineers who had inspected it, he said, had found large voids inside through which water was washing away the mortar.

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We have pleasure in announcing that our s.s. "JALADURGA" will sail from Bombay to Jeddah after Ramzan on the following dates:—

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On 26th August, 1949

Pilgrims are requested to reach Bombay four days prior to sailing dates.

RETURN FARES (including food)

First Class	Rs.	1105/-	These fares do not include Kamaran Q. dues, Jeddah Sanitation dues and Boat hire, which amounts to Rs. 74/12.
Second Class	Rs.	790/-	
Deck	Rs.	398/-	

For further particulars please apply at the following address:—

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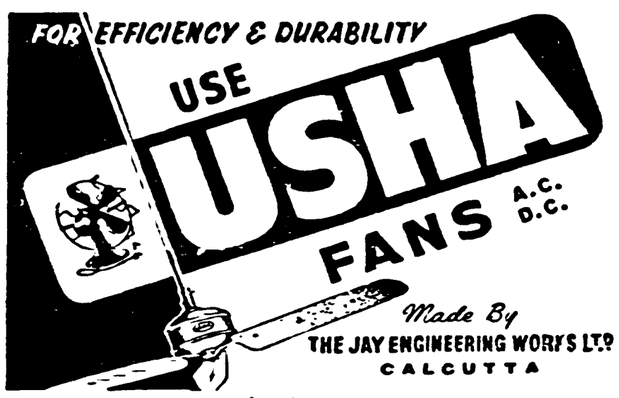

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TECHNICAL TRAINING COLLEGE

APPRENTICE TRAINING SCHEME

Recruitment is now open for R. I. A. F. Apprentice. Terms and conditions are given below:

AGE: Between 15 and 17½ years.

QUALIFICATION: Matriculation or its equivalent.

Candidates will have to sit for a simple qualifying test in Mathematics, Science, English and General Intelligence.

Apprentice will have the choice, subject to service requirements, of any one of the following trades:

(1) Armourer
(2) Electrician II.
(3) Fitter Mechanic. Airframes.
(4) Fitter Mechanic Engines.
(5) Instrument Repairer II.
(6) Radar Operator II.
(7) Wireless Operator Mechanic II.

CERTIFICATES: Candidates will have to produce

(i) Certificate of consent from parent or guardian attested by a responsible Government Official.
(ii) Certificate of good moral character from the Headmaster/Principal of their school.
(iii) Matriculation Certificate (original or attested copy) or its equivalent.

PHYSICAL STANDARD: Minimum height: 4' 10". Weight: 84 lbs. Vision, Hearing and General Health must be of full normal standard.

TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT: Apprenticeship for two years followed by 15 years' Regular Service as Airman and 9 years' Reserve Service. First year of training as Apprentice Class II, second year as Apprentice Class I, subject to satisfactory progress.

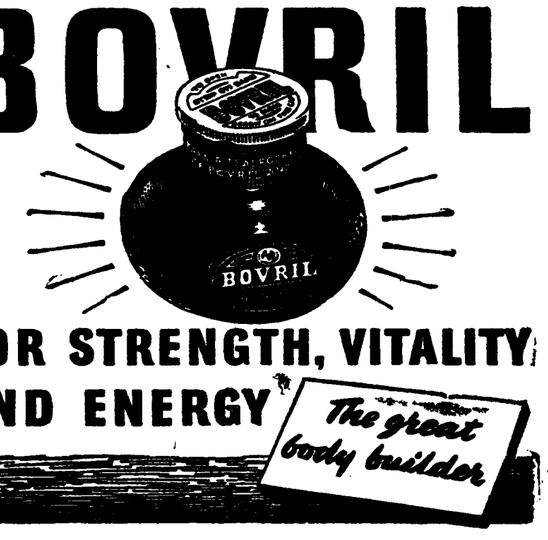
STIPEND DURING APPRENTICESHIP:

Apprenticeship Class II.....Rs. 27|8|- P.M.
Apprenticeship Class I.....Rs. 32|8|- P.M.
Messing and initial issue of clothing will be free.

TRAVELLING CONCESSIONS: Free travel twice a year to and from the place of residence.

CAREERS FOR SCHOOL BOYS
FIRST TIME IN OUR COUNTRY

For detiled information visit the nearest Air Force Recruiting Officer. A.C. 19



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Pansies Hold Grey's 'B' To A Goalless Draw

TOMMY EMAR GOLD CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT COMMENCES

BOMBAY, Monday—Panchgani Pansies and Grey's "B" were concerned in a goalless draw despite extra time being played in the opening match of the Tommy Emar Gold Cup Hockey Tournament for women, Bombay Womens Premier Tournament.

The Grey's did not have the valuable support of the Poona players and were a considerably weakened side. The Pansies showing improved form in every outing nearly clinched the issue in the closing stages and showed that they were the superior team. For the Pansies Banoo Gazdar Freny Dubash, Mithoo Tarapore shone in defence, while, Piloo Gimi, Meher Ranji and Zarina Dhondy were impressive. For the Greys Nora Butterfield, Sheila Fergusson, Margaret Dow and Majorie Wade were pillars of defence.

The Grey's "B" lacked sting in their attack and hardly made any impression on the Pansies attack and Khorshed Desai, the Pansies goalie was hardly tested. The Pansies on the other hand had the Grey's defence on pins for the first half, and both Nora Butterfield and Sheila Fergusson as well as the defence had a hard time keeping the wingers in check.

Meher Ranji made some spectacular runs down the line and entered the by the deep defence of the Grey's Zarino Dhondy was fast on the right extreme, beating Margaret Dow often, but Nora Butterfield was always there to stop her.

The first half was blank and the Grey's "B" on resumption had a golden opportunity of opening their account, but Andrey Leatt Haythher, who had wended her way beautifully into goal area, on her own shot straight into the onrushing goalie and the ball went safely out of play.

The Pansies were definitely not letting things go easy, but the Grey's also forced the pace in the second half and Betty Ballard on two occasions tried first timers, but missed badly. The second half too had no score. Extra time was played and in the first half, as well as the second session it was the Pansies all over the field and they were nearly got within the all-important goal but Lilian Cooke saved confidently for the Grey's. The replay is scheduled for Wednesday.

The teams:—

GREY'S "B" Lilian Cooke; Nora Butterfield, Sheila Fergusson; Sarah Hajioff, Majorie Wade, Margaret Dow; Betty Ballard, Jaqualine Reader, Pat Morris, Andrey Leatt Haythher, Hebe Green.

PANCHGANI PANSIES: Khorshed Desai; Meher Khambatta, Mithoo Tarapore; Banoo Gazdar, Freny Dubash, Dhem Daruwalla; Zarina Dhondy, Homai Dubash, Piloo Gimi, Najoo Dubash, Meher Ranji.

Umpires: Zelio D'Silva and Lenny D'Sa.

Parel Soccer

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following were the results of the matches played in the Junior Division of the Harwood Football League played at Parel:—

FOURTH DIVISION: B.B. & C.I. Rly. "B" 5, (Pinto 3, Foster 2,) Cosmopolitan Sports Club 0.

THIRD DIVISION: Hill XI 3, (Rodrigues, Pereira, Fernandes) Rainbow Sports Club "B" (Rodrigues, Mathews).

G.B. Police 1. (Saxby), R.I.A.F. 1 (Raj).

Dockyard "B" 5 (Bhagwat 3, Kunder, Sabanian) B.P.T.O.

Bombay Gas 2 (D'Souza), Sequeira), May and Baker 0.

MOHAN BAGAN'S JUBILEE YEAR

CALCUTTA, May 16, (API): Mohan Bagan Athletic Club, India's premier football club, will celebrate its diamond jubilee on August 15 and also in cold weather this year.

Famous for its soccer, Mohan Bagan was only team to be invited by the free India Government to play an exhibition match last November at New Delhi to celebrate the Kashmir Day.

The Club, which has a strength of 3,500 members, will be sixty-year-old on August 15. As a part of the celebration exhibition matches will be held in football, hockey, cricket, and tennis.

Calcutta Football League

CALCUTTA, May 16, (API): The two matches played to-day in the first division of the Calcutta Football League results as follows:—

Rajasthan 1, E.I. Railway Sports 1, Calcutta 2, Dalhousie 0.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL
Cooperage

4-15 p.m. Kanartak Sporting vs. Goans "B" (Summersgill).

5-40 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Rly. (Harwood League First Division).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

4-40 p.m. Globe S. C. "A" vs. Reserve Bank S. C.

5-40 p.m. Khatau Sports vs. Riders Club (Indian, League).

G. I. P. Rly. Ground, Parel

4-45 p.m. Goan Sports "D" vs. Young Challenger's "B".

5-45 p.m. Fort Rangers vs. B. S. Navigation. (IV Div. Harwood League).

HOCKEY
Association Ground

5-50 p.m. City "B" vs. Lusitanians, (Emar Gold Cup).

WATERPOLO
Golwalla Baths

7 p.m. Golwalla vs. Maccabi (Maccabi Tournament).

BILLIARDS
Islami Gymkhana

6 to 8 p.m. Sampart vs. Dinhani (W. I. Billiards).

Waterpolo In Bombay

MACCABI CLUB TOURNAMENT

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Maccabi Club open Waterpolo Tournament commenced this evening at the Golwalla Baths. P. M. Hindu Baths "B" team scored a run away victory this evening over Cusrow Baug by virtue of a nine nil victory.

The winners fully merited their win and should have won by a much bigger margin. Bhatia and Chaunani scored three goals each, while Metha scored twice and Kapadia once for the winners. The score at half time was four goals to nothing.

Football At Cooperage

BOMBAY, Monday.

In the Summersgill Football Tournament played at the Cooperage this evening Young Mahomedans easily accounted for Air Services of India XI by two goals to nil. Yacoob and Siddick were the goal getters for the winners.

In the Exhibition match played later in the evening, Bombay North and South shared two goals. In an evenly contested game in which football of a mediocre nature was served. Thomas scored for the South, while Michael scored for the North. Both goals were scored in the opening half.

W. I. BILLIARDS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Whereas H. W. Williamson conceded a walk-over to H. Menezes, I. M. Wilson scored a comfortable victory over his rival A. G. Sonawalla in the Western India Billiard Championship being played at the Islam Gymkhana.

Neither exist was in any particularly good form and the match failed to produce any break of over 40. The best effort of the evening coming from the winners who scored breaks of 37, 35, 31 and 30 while Sonawalla had only a break of 36 to his credit.

I. M. Wilson beat A. G. Sonawalla 605-477; H. Menezes w.o. H. W. Williamson.

DOVIS CUP TENNIS

Britain Eliminated: Chile's Narrow Lead

LONDON, May 16. (PTI-Reuter)—Czechoslovakia gained a decisive lead of three wins to zero over Britain by winning the doubles today in their European Zone second Round Davis Cup tie.

Jaraslav Dronby and Vladimir Ceania beat Tony Mottram and Geoffrey Paish 6-3, 6-1.

Czechoslovakia meet France in the third round.

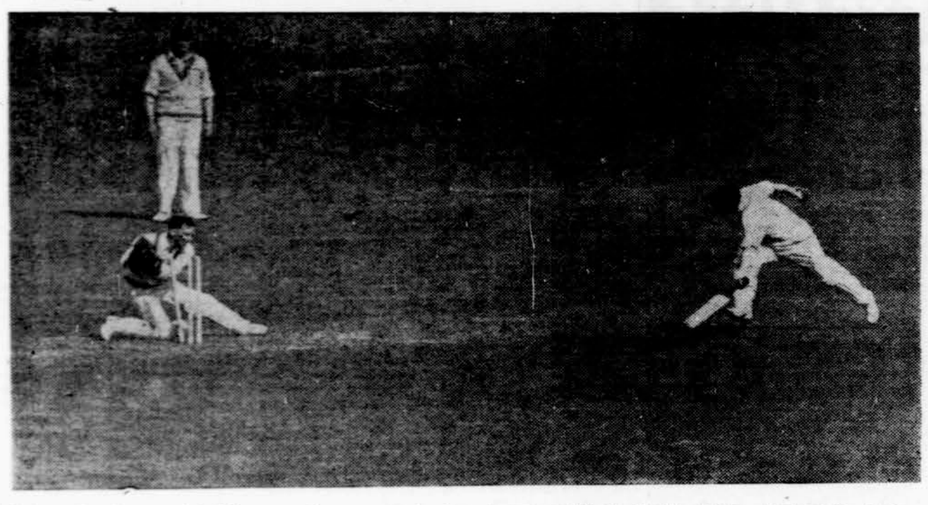
BIRMINGHAM, May 16. (PTI-Reuter)—By winning the doubles in straight sets Chile led by two matches to one at the end of the second day's play in their Davis Cup second round tie with Egypt here today. Two singles remain to be played tomorrow. Today's results: R. Balbiers and M. Taverne of Chile beat M. Coen and M. Tala of Egypt 6-4, 6-2, 64.

Sardar Patel Stadium For Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, May 16, (API): The Executive Committee of the Cricket Club of Ahmedabad has decided to build Sardar Patel Stadium. Eighty thousand square yards of land worth about rupees six lakhs has already been purchased for the purpose.

The Committee consisting of Mr. H. V. Divetia, Chief Justice of Saurashtra, Mr. H. P. Shukla, Judge of the Saurashtra High Court, and Mr. I. R. Bhagat, Secretary of the Club has been formed.

RAN HIM OUT!



McIntyre, the Surrey wicket-keeper, gathers a smart return to run out T. B. Burtt of New Zealand in their match at the Oval.

Cowie & Cave Rout Leicester

HOME SIDE CAUGHT ON WET WICKET

LEICESTERSHIRE, May 16. (PTI-Reuter)—The New Zealanders experienced rain for the first time on their tour today. Showers started here an hour and a half before play was due to begin and held up the resumption of the Leicestershire innings for 40 minutes. Playing conditions however were not materially affected as the wicket was wholly covered.

Cloudy skies and a cool breeze offered a big contrast to Saturday's sunshine when Berry, 16 and Prentice, four re-opened the innings.

The county were 398, behind with one wicket down when the play started.

With only six runs added to the overnight score of 32 for 1 Leicestershire lost Prentice who moved across to a ball well outside the offstump and snicked a comfortable catch to second slip.

Tompkin joined Berry and opened in his usual free style taking two fours with fine drives and in 20 minutes scored 16 runs.

Cowie and Cave made the ball lift occasionally but Berry dealt capably with everything and scored steadily on the leg-side until swinging at a ball from cave touched it to slip for a good catch. The third wicket had added 29.

Jackson joined Tompkin who having survived a legbefore appeal from Burke at 22, added one run and was bowled middle stump going forward to Cowie who had changed ends. Watson and Jackson stayed until lunch which was taken at 86 for four.

The New Zealand captain relied on the same combination of pace and late spin when Jackson and Watson continued after lunch and with only nine more runs added Jackson fell legbefore to become Cowie's third victim. The light became very poor and rain stopped play as the hundred was signalled after two hours twentyfive minutes. Cowie and Cave were again successful after the restart when Watson and Symington fell in quick succession and seven batsmen had gone for 113. With six more runs on the board Cave and Cowie finished off the innings with Leicestershire 311 behind and forced to bat again.

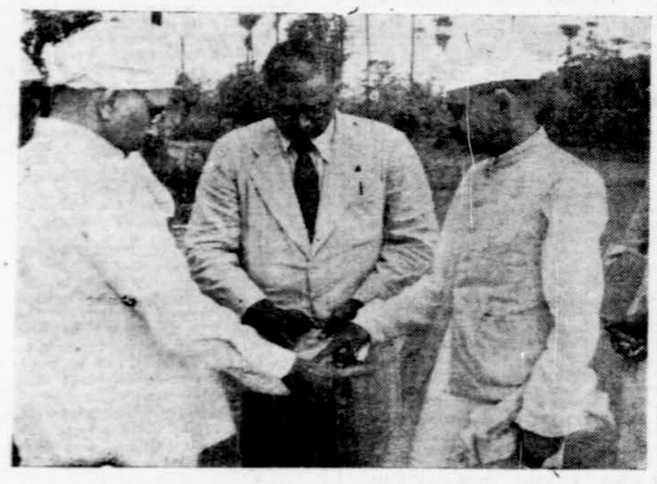
Lunch score: Leicestershire 86 for four.

Details:

Berry c Rabone b Cave 30, Lester lbw 6 Cowie 10, Prentice c Rabone b, Tempkin b Cowie 23, Jackson lbw b Cowie 14, Watson lbw b Cowie 9, Symington c Rabone b Cave 7, Evans b Cowie 1, Walsh c Moody b Cave 2, Corrall lbw Cowie 1, Sperry not out 2, Extras 15. Total 119.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 27; 2 for 38; 3 for 67; 4 for 86; 5 for 95; 6 for 103; 7 for 113; 8 for 114; 9 for 117.

HOLIDAY HOMES FOR WORKERS



One of the most ambitious post-war reconstruction schemes was launched on Sunday by the Hon'ble Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda when he, accompanied by Mr. Bhanu L. Desai, Director of Parks, Gardens visited Kaneri National Park and selected sites for constructing holiday homes for industrial labour. The construction will be immediately started on English model and will provide recreation for more than 300 industrial workers, at a stretch.

EXPLOSIVES DISPOSED BEFORE JANUARY 20

Defence Contention In Gandhi Murder Case

SIMLA, May 16. (A.P.I.): At the resumed hearing of the appeal of Nathuram V. Godse and six others in the Gandhi Murder Case today, Mr. Bannerjee argued the appeal of Narain D. Apte before the full bench of the East Punjab High Court.

Mr. Bannerjee contended that according to approver Badge after the inspection of arms and explosives at the residence of Dixit Maharaj on January 15, Karkare and Madanlal carried with them five hand-grenades and two guncotton slabs to Delhi and on the evening of January 20 those explosives were buried by Shankar in the jungle behind the Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan.

BURYING "STUFF"

The defence suggestion was, Mr. Bannerjee submitted, that after the explosives had been shown by Badge at the residence of Dixit Maharaj they were not handed over to Madanlal and Karkare for carrying to Delhi, but were brought by approver Badge himself to Delhi on January 19 without Apte's knowledge, and were buried by him in the jungle as he used to bury his stuff" previously in Poona.

Mr. Bannerjee said that according to prosecution, Shanker had made a nine-inch deep pit to bury the cartridges, gun-cotton slabs and fuse wires at the rear of the Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan.

Had he disposed of the stuff in confusion in the evening after the explosion on January 20 he would not have dug a nine-inch deep pit and buried the stuff there. Therefore, it must have been buried before the explosion.

ABSURD

Badge had said in his evidence, Mr. Bannerjee added, that Apte, Gopal Godse, Shanker and himself went to the Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan on their way to Birla House on January 20 where Gopal Godse deposited the bag containing cartridges in the cupboard in a room.

That was absurd, because the Marina Hoted where a room could be locked was a much safer place to deposit the bag than an unlocked room and unlocked cupboard in the Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan.

That portion of the prosecution story, he said, was "concocted" so as to fit in with Badge's evidence that after the explosion he asked Shanker to bury the "stuff" behind the Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan.

Mr. Bannerjee had not concluded his arguments when the court adjourned till tomorrow.

Relieving Congestion In Bombay Docks

BOMBAY, Monday.

The progress of clearance of congestion in the Bombay Docks during the week ended May 10, was reviewed at the eighteenth weekly meeting of the Port Clearance Committee held in Bombay on May 12, under the chairmanship of the Regional Controller of Railway Priorities.

The total cargo lying in the docks at the commencement of the week was 51,000 tons, 45,000 tons general cargo and 6,000 tons foodgrains. Further discharges from the ships during the period amounted to 46,000 tons comprising 19,500 tons general cargo and 26,500 tons foodgrains.

About 8,000 tons general cargo and 17,000 tons foodgrains were removed from the docks by way of local deliveries and 8,500 tons general cargo and 7,500 tons foodgrains were moved by rail to various destinations during the week under review.

FURTHER DECLINE IN STRIKE ACTIVITY

Only 10,000 Workers Involved In April

BOMBAY, Monday—Strike activity in Bombay Province showed a further decline in April last. Preliminary figures showed 28 strikes involving about 10,000 workers and a time loss of 41,500 man-days, as compared to 35 strikes in March involving 32,800 workers and a time loss of 88,500 man-days. In April last year, there were 78 strikes with 37,400 workers involved and a time loss of 122,300 man-days.

For the first four months of this year, the number of disputes, that of workers involved and also that of time loss were substantially below the figures for the corresponding period last year, time loss being 70 per cent. this year.

Nearly half the number of strikes recorded in the month lasted less than a week apiece—in most cases the duration being one to three days and these involved about 44 per cent. of the total workers affected.

The strikes in Shree Vijay Laxmi Cotton Mills, Cambay, and the Mohamedi Fine Art Litho Works, Bombay, alone accounted for 51 per cent. of the total time loss and were still in progress at the end of the month.

Six of the 28 diputes were in the textile industry involving about 2,400 workers and a time loss of 15,700 man days, or 37 per cent. of the time loss resulting from all the disputes.

Grievances about personnel formed the main cause in 14, or 50 per cent. of the total disputes, involving about 2,900 workers and a time loss of 12,300 man-days.

Five stoppages of work, not connected with industrial disputes, e.g., hartals, etc., were responsible for a further loss of about 11,400 man-days.

NON-CULTIVATORS PREDOMINATE IN BOMBAY PROVINCE

Mr. M. P. Patil's Address At Sirsi Food Production Conference

BOMBAY, Monday—The great percentage of industrial population living in the Province of Bombay was responsible for the Province's deficit in foodgrains. Thus declared Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, addressing the third of a series of Food Production Conferences he is holding in the southern districts of the Province at Sirsi on May 14.

Mr. Patil told his audience that the industrial population in the Province was 35 per cent. as compared to only four to five per cent. in other provinces, its requirements being seven lakh tons of foodgrains, which exactly was the deficit of the Province.

Among those present at the Conference were Mr. M. Allabaksha, the Collector of the Kanara District, Dr. B. N. Uppal, Director of Agriculture, Mr. S. R. Kanthi, Parliamentary Secretary, and other officials of the Agricultural Department, members of the District Rural Development Board, the President of the District Congress Committee and a number of cultivators.

The District Agricultural Officer stated that paddy was the staple crop of the District and the total area under that crop was nearly 1,60,000 acres. The population of the District was 44,02,880 its total requirement of paddy being 81,456 tons. But the total production of the District was only 71,566 tons, leaving a deficit of about 10,000 tons. That deficit could be wiped off only if construction of new permanent Bhandharas were undertaken and repairs made to existing ones.

CROP COMPETITION SCHEME

Experience had shown that the crop competition scheme had resulted in increasing the per-acre yield up to 5,000 lbs., he said, and asked the Government to continue the scheme. He also suggested a scheme for woven wire fence for protecting nearly 20,000 acres from wild pigs and stray cattle.

Various constructive suggestions were made at the Conference regarding ways and means to augment food production.

Mr. Patil, who heard the numerous grievances of cultivators, assured them that the Government would leave no stone unturned to redress them and exhorted them to treat the Grow More Food Campaign on a war footing and set to work accordingly.

ADVERTISEMENT TAX

Concern Over Imposition

BOMBAY, May 16.

A deputation of prominent advertisers, supported by representatives from advertising agencies, waited on the Finance Minister, Mr. V. L. Mehta, at the Bombay Secretariat this morning to express their concern over the recent imposition of the Bombay Provincial Advertisement Tax.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVT. HOUSE NEWS

MAHABLESHWAR, May 15, (A.P.I): The Governor of Bombay attended by R. S. Modi, A.D.C., has arrived.

★

MR. VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, will leave Bombay for Rajpipla on the night of May 18 and return on May 21.

★

GULZARILAL NANDA FOR DELHI

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, left Bombay for Delhi by plane. The Minister will return to Bombay on Friday, May 20.

★

M. A. MASTER

BOMBAY, May 16. (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Master, General Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company returned here this evening by air from London after attending the "Shipping Conference" and the annual session of the "International Shipping Federation".

RAFI AHMED KIDWAI

CALCUTTA, May 16. (A. P. I.): India's Communication Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, arrived in Calcutta today by air from Delhi.

★

DR. Y. M. DADOO

BOMBAY, Mayy 16, (A.P.I.): Dr. Y. M. Dadoo and Mr. I. Cachalia, the two South African leaders, now in Bombay, will leave for New Delhi on May 18 on their way to Dehra Dun to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

The A.I.C.C., it may be mentioned, is to discuss a resolution on the situation in South Africa.

Dr. Dadoo will broadcast a talk on the "situation in South Africa" from the Bombay station of All India Radio, at seven p.m. on Tuesday, May 17.

FIRE IN SIKHANAGAR

BOMBAY, Monday.

A small fire broke out at about 10-30 this evening in a motor garage situated in the row of buildings known as Sikhanagarat Vithalbhai Patel Road. Three cars which had been parked in the garage were completely damaged. No casualties have been reported. An adjoining building was slightly affected by the fire, the cause of which is unknown.

This fire was put out within an hour.

The Bombay Chronicle

Frivolous curiosity about trifles, and laborious attention to little objects, which neither require nor deserve a moment's thought, lower a man, who from thence is thought, and not unjustly, incapable of greater matters.

—CHESTERFIELD.

THE PRESS AND ITS PROBLEMS

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan delivered a comprehensive presidential address to the All India Newspaper Editors Conference. He reviewed the history of the AINEC and discussed the problems of the Press in India. His description of the Editors Conference as a voluntary organisation will not be contradicted but it is doubtful whether everyone will agree that its strength and sanction lies in the solidarity of its members. Mr. Srinivasan was on even more doubtful ground when he said that it was desirable to avoid election contests because they were bound to provoke some controversy. It is not solidarity in membership that is necessary so much as a loyalty to the organisation in all its members which overrides all differences among them. Nor should elections leave any bitterness behind them. We stress this point because in the election of the Standing Committee in the past it has been the practice to seek to achieve "agreed lists" unanimously adopted by the Conference and this has not always been a healthy practice. Solidarity might well mean a certain inertia among the members which must lead to the Conference ceasing in time to be fully representative of the Press as a whole. Differences and contested elections might be distressing to the Conference organisers but they are at least signs of life and of interest in the problems of the Press and, therefore, a hopeful condition. Mr. Srinivasan too was enthusiastic of the Press Advisory Committees. It is difficult to share his enthusiasm. In most provinces, the Committees have a very anaemic existence and need revitalising.

A notable feature of the presidential address was its emphasis on improved working conditions for journalists. Mr. Srinivasan dwelt on the different circumstances that have ushered in with independence "The Press was no longer interested in giving a political slant to every public issue and seek leverage for the freedom movement". The interests of the Government and of the governed, said the President, were now no longer antagonistic; and, as in free countries elsewhere the Press was not worried about its relations with the Government but with its relations with the people. Mr. Srinivasan was not unmindful of the dangers of the sensational press but he was confident that they could be coped with as a matter of internal adjustment within the Press itself. He was very clear that it was necessary for the responsible Press to adjust itself to the new needs of a reading public which has no time to peruse speeches and pronouncements at full length. He called for more "human" interest in news and presentation. It is a lead which only a working Editor with the problems that present themselves, before his eye could have given to his colleagues in the profession. Certainly it is a more effective approach to the menace of sensationalism than the denunciations that have so far been launched against it.

Mr. Srinivasan has observed that the Press has a great and glorious future before it. It may be added that the Editors' Conference too has the opportunity of developing into an effective organisation. The present President has shown that he is alive to the main problems of the newspapers today. He has told the Government that, whilst in the main the Press has no desire to go against the Government, the right to criticise individual measures and to condemn mistakes could not be given up. The test of conduct must be a sense of responsibility on the part of the Editor. So long as the Editor has taken reasonable care to ascertain his facts and so long as these are presented without distortion and misrepresentation, there is no reason why the Government should be perturbed by anything that he publishes. If the Government feels that it has been misrepresented, it is open to it to issue a correction and no responsible Editor will naturally refuse to publish it. Mr. Srinivasan has said that where a newspaper offends public decency, creates communal discord and corrupts public morals, the Law must assert itself and the responsible section of the Government will support the action of the Government. But this has not happened so far and it is well to consider why this is so. The main reason to our mind lies in the somewhat vague codes and conventions which make the press laws rather confused and which on that account clouds the action of the Government. The feeling that the Government is looking well after itself, is largely responsible for the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the "responsible section" of the Press in defending and supporting the Government. To some extent this feeling stems out of the Press Advisory Committee system and the consequent close contact with the Government. A really "free press", in the sense of a press that is functioning under known laws and penalties, is the only way in which support to the Government can be forthcoming.

India's Gesture

The resolution adopted by the U. N. General Assembly on the Indo-South African dispute is, frankly, not as satisfactory as that originally proposed by India. The appointment of a U. N. Commission to study and report to the Assembly on the situation arising from the treatment of persons of Indian and Pakistan origin in the Union would have been a practical step forward by the United Nations in the implementation of obligations that are imposed upon it by its own Charter. Moreover, it would have represented a response to South Africa's attitude. The persistent defiance by the Union Government of the United Nations is a challenge which called for adequate reply. The Indian resolution would have been a fitting reply. But unfortunately the most conspicuous and important members of the U. N. are, in this respect, its worst enemies. Their influence would have been successfully used against India's resolution securing the requisite two-thirds majority. In the result South Africa would have again emerged triumphant over the United Nations.

The resolution sponsored by France and Mexico and passed against South Africa's sole dissent is for that reason—but that reason only—welcome as an alternative. It calls upon the parties, namely, India, Pakistan and South Africa to get together at a Round Table Conference and to settle their dispute in accordance with the U.N. Charter and the recent declaration of Human Rights. Which, as Mr. Setalwav has pointed out "means that the solution to be found by the Round Table Conference must aim at arriving at a result which will be in accord with the principles and purposes of the Charter and provide for Indians in South Africa the rights and privileges mentioned in the recent declaration of Human Rights." And this is no far-fetched interpretation of the resolution because the Mexican delegate himself declared that the Indian complaint concerned not only the Indian and South African Governments but all the nations and peoples of the world, and added: "Let us express our convictions each time the occasion arises that we are pledged to affirm the anti-discriminatory principle stated in the Charter. Any other principle would lead us to embrace the totalitarian theory that the individual has no more rights than the State graciously grants him." The Mexican delegate could not have put the case against South Africa better or the issues involved more clearly.

The resolution constitutes a mandatory instruction to the South African Government to do certain things, it also rejects that Government's contention that the treatment of coloured peoples is its domestic concern and, rejecting that contention, the resolution goes further and lays it down that the treatment by a State of its subjects in accordance with the Charter and Declaration of Human Rights is the concern of the United Nations. India has made a gesture of conciliation and it is for South Africa to respond or not. But the question is: If the South African Government defies the U. N again, will the U. N. submit or do something about the defiance?

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

TRIPOLI, May 15.

Total casualties in demonstrations here last week-end against the British proposal to place Tripolitania under Italian trusteeship rose today to one Arab killed and 35 Arabs and 6 policemen injured. . . . .

In addition to demonstrations the authorities have a general strike on their hands.

Police today threw tear gas bombs to disperse fresh mass demonstrations in which 26 Arabs and two policemen were injured.—PTI-Reuter.

* * *

For the second time in four years, the General Assembly of the U. N. passed by the necessary two-thirds majority a resolution calling upon South Africa to settle its difference with India over the treatment of its Indian minority.—U. N. report.

And for the second time in four years South Africa will cock-the-snook at the U N.

* * *

The Haiti delegate, we read, declared in an impassioned speech that Hitler could have said the same things as South Africa was saying on the ground of national sovereignty.

But Hitler WAS "appeased", wasn't he?

* * *

Paris, May 15, (PTI-Reuter): Mr S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, arrived here tonight on a further lap of his round-the-world trip.

This language of aerial endeavour suggests as if Mr. S K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, was out to beat some world record or the other.

* * *

KARACHI, May 14. (U. P. I.): Belgium and Italy have offered motor rickshaws to Pakistan, it is learnt.

Why?

* * *

The Muslim League has sustained its first defeat in Eastern Pakistan by losing a Provincial Assembly by-election to an Independent by 2,341 votes against 2,087 votes, says a Dacca report.

The Muslim League and the East Bengal Government have, however, not yet decided upon the requisite action to be taken against the 2,341 voters including, of course, the Independent candidate.

* * *

U.P.A. report dated Saturday from Berlin: The British Military Government charged, today, that the Russians had imposed new restrictions on traffic between east and west Germany in violation of the blockade-lifting agreement.

But why not? It was time they all started—er—normal implementation of an Agreement, wasn't it?

* * *

Responsible circles, says PTI-Reuter, from London; report that the British Government is preparing for 'de facto' recognition of the Chinese communist regime, if and when it is proclaimed as the Government of all China.

We, however, can't believe it. We have heard nothing yet from responsible circles in Washington.

MULTI-MEMBERED CONSTITUENCIES

(By Ragunath P. Paranjpye).

The whole country has cordially welcomed the decision of the Minorities Committee of the Constituent Assembly to do away with all special provisions for the representation of communal minorities in the new legislatures except in the case of the Scheduled Classes. There is genuine appreciation on all hands of the patriotic attitude of Muslims, Christians etc., in withdrawing all claims for special reserved representation. It is hoped that the Constituent Assembly will accept this decision and thus do away for all time with this serious departure from strict democratic practice which is involved in the existence of communal representation in our legislatures up to the present time and which is regarded as one of the worst features of British policy in keeping the various communities separate from one another.

The elimination of this "damnosa hereditas" (damnable inheritance) will be regarded in future as one of the great landmarks in the evolution of Indian democracy. It is hoped that the special concession given to the Scheduled Classes will, for the moment, be limited to a period of ten years, at the end of which such special safeguards may be expected to become unnecessary owing to the educational, social and economic progress of these classes.

OTHER PROBLEMS

One principal hurdle in the path of the proper constitution of the legislative bodies of future India having been thus satisfactorily negotiated, the Constituent Assembly will next have to pass to the consideration of other measures for the regulation of elections, etc., of these bodies. The Draft Constitution does not enter into any details on these matters. Articles 290 and 291 of the Draft simply say that Parliament (in the case of the Federal Parliament) and the State Legislatures (in the case of the House or Houses of the State Legislatures) may, "from time to time make provision with respect to all matters relating to or in connection with elections" to the Houses of Parliament or Legislatures of the States "including matters necessary for securing the due constitution of such House or Houses and the delimitation of Constituencies." Leaving aside the question as to which Parliament or State Legislature (whether the present ones or those to be formed hereafter) is to make this provision, it is to be hoped that serious consideration will be given to the question of the delimitation of constituencies. The success or otherwise of our future legislatures, it is not too much to say, will depend on the decision on this question. A wrong decision may ere long give rise to renewed demands for the re-introduction of communal or special electorates in some form or other.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION

It may happen that by the system of constituencies as they exist at present in most parts of India some important classes or sections of the community may get no, or at least inadequate, representation in the legislatures. This is almost bound to result, if practically all constituencies return one member each or, if in multi-membered constituencies, the voting is distributive, as in the case of municipal elections in Bombay province according to a reeent order of the Bombay Government. Under either of these systems, minority views, whether based on communal or political and economic considerations, are always in grave danger of being suppressed. An example was recently seen in the case of the Ahmedabad municipal elections, where about twenty per cent of the voters belonigng to one party (which by the way was not communal) could secure only one seat in a body of over sixty. In fact, any appreciable body of voters in the whole country which, however, does not command a majority in any one constituency, is bound to go unrepresented altogether. This state of things, in a addition to causing strong resentment in that minority, owing to its virtual suppression, is detrimental to the best interests of the country which needs the proper ventilation of all well-considered and strongly-held views on national affairs. It will also deprive the legislatures of the advice and co-operation of prominent leaders of their parties, when they find it impossible to secure election under the system of single-membered constituencies. In England, Gladstone, Balfour and Morley, and in India men like Chintamani or Narendra Deva, had, at one time or other, been excluded from the legislatures and nobody can say that such men cannot be of great service to the country even when they are on the opposition benches.

THE ONLY REMEDY

The only remedy against such possible evil effects of the faulty system of single-membered constituencies, is the institution of multi-membered constituencies, if possible, with a single transferable vote, or, if that is considered impracticable for the present in India, owing to the prevailing illiteracy of a large number of voters, the cumulative vote. In Bombay, such a system though on a meagre scale, was in existance at the time of the last elections to the Legislative Assembly and that body, therefore, contained at least some representatives of views other than those of the majority party, viz. the Congress. In other provinces, like Madras and U.P., the opposition practically did not exist except when some of the elected Congress members later organised a rebellion against their own party. Cumulative voting gives some chance to the holders of majority views if they properly organise themselves and do not put forward too may candidates, while P. R. with the single transferable vote, does not require even such internal party manipulations. To give reasonable chance to all parties of appriciable dimensions and at the same time to avoid too large constituencies, it would be best to institute constituencies each returning about five members and introduce the system of cumulative voting for the present.

In the Bombay province as now constituted after the merger of most of the States, the total popuiation would be about three crores, and, with a lower house of 300 members, there should be one member for about one lekh of the population. Each such constituency should cover a population of five lakhs and return five members. Larger districts like Satara, East Khandesh, Ratnagiri, should be split up into three constituencies, while smaller districts like Kolaba, Broach or Karwar, may form either one or two constituencies. But such details should be settled by a special committee appointed by the Legislature which should only give a general direction on the point of multi-membered constituencies and the total number of members of each House of the Legislature. All provincial governments are, at present, engaged in preparing electoral rolls on the basis of universal franchise, and a necessary supplement to this work is the constitution of "Delimination of Constituencies Committees", for the Indian Parliament and State Legislatures. If our new constitution is to be in working order by 1951, this work can no longer be delayed and it is hoped that the Constituent Assembly will deal with it at a very early date.

BY-ELECTION

While speaking about the vagaries of elections in single-membered constituencies, it may not be out of place to refer to the recent election to the Legislative Assembly in the city of Bombay. While everybody was elequent on the success of the Socialist candidate and the dire discomfiture of the Congress candidate, it will be seen from the figures of the voting that a small turn-over of about 800 votes from the Socialist to either the Scheduled Caste or the Congress candidate would have resulted in the defeat of the Socialist and the election of one of the others. The elected Socialist does not represent a majority of the voters, who cared to go to the poll. This was, of course, a bye-election and only one candidate was to be elected. But, "the first past the post" system does not always elect the man whom the majority of voters would really like to have. It is quite possible that, if the lowest group of voters—the Congress had been asked who would be their next choice as their own nominee was at the bottom of the poll, they might probably have opted for the Scheduled Caste candidate who would then have reflected the opinion of the majority as far as it can be at all ascertained. Supposing there were elections in four similar constituencies at the same time, the same proportion of voters voting for each party as in the last election, the result would have been that all the successful candidates would have been Socialists, while the other two parties would have gone without a representative at all. The fairest result should, of course, give the Socialists two seats and one to each of the others.

MOMENTARY DECISIONS

Thus, it is evident that the present system is not at all just and fair. A small turn-over of votes would alter the results out of all recognition. Such a turnover is often brought about by considerations of the moment, like temporary resentment at some minor action of the ruling party. The recent Bombay result is considered by some observers to be due to the angry feelings roused by the publication of the three Congress leaders' decision against a United Maharashtra. It need not denote a considered opinion of the electorate on the general policy of Government on the relation of India to the Commonwealth or the merger of Indian States, or its industrial and economic programme. Nothing really definite can be gauged from the result of an election which, under our present system, often means a huge gamble, but it may lead to permanent and vital changes in the national policy owing to a faulty reading of the national mind as shown by the election.

Every party wants to snatch a momentary advantage from the circumstances of the immediate existing position, but each should realise that the position may not always remain favourable to itself. The party in power, if it thinks it can win the next election, is unwilling to make a change in the internal system which may possibly lower its majority, while an opposition which thinks it has the Government on the run, will not lessen its chances of regaining power by advocating a change which may perhaps endanger its chances. But, in the national interest, all parties should strive to do what is fair, irrespective of how it would affect each individually. The change advocated here in favour of multi-membered constituencies, with cumulative or single transferable vote, is calculated to further the cause of true democracy and will be a strong stabilising factor in a time of constant and often revolutionary change.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Wanted An Inquiry

When food is scarce the destruction of any considerable part of it as being unfit for use is certainly a calamity and reports are not uncommon of such destruction. According to a very recent report, the Madras Government has ordered the destruction of a consignment of pulses valued at nearly two lakhs of rupees, received at Calicut from Bombay, on the ground that it was found unfit for human consumption. But the consignment had been pronounced to be in conformity with the central specifications by the leading official food expert in Bombay. In these circumstances the Malabar Chamber of Commerce happily obtained a stay order against the destruction and has moved the Central Government to test the samples of the pulses. It remains to be seen whether the consignment is really unfit for human consumption and if it is, whether it became so during the transit from Bombay to Calicut. Experts should also examine whether the consignment is unfit for consumption even by cattle. We do not know if the Madras Government satisfied itself that it was unfit even for this purpose before the word for its destruction was issued.

Anglo-Indians' Representation

Mr. Frank Anthony, Anglo-Indian leader and member of the Constituent Assembly's Advisory Committee on minority Rights, has issued a statement suggesting that the position of Anglo-Indians is not at all affected by the Committee's recent resolution that there should no longer be any resolution of seats in legislatures for Muslims, Christians, Sikhs or any other communal group except the scheduled castes Mr. Anthony says that "it was made abundantly clear at the Advisory Committee meeting that the resolution abolishing reservations did not apply to, or affect, the provisions on behalf of the Anglo-Indians". These provisions state that the President "may" nominate not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the House of the people and that the Governor of a State also "may" nominate "such member of members of the community to the Legislative Assembly as he considers appropriate" It is technically correct to say that these provisions are not specifically modified by the Advisory Committee's resolution. But the principle of the resolution is clear that there should be no reservation or special representation for any community except that the scheduled castes will enjoy a concession for ten years. It follows that an advanced community like the Anglo-Indians cannot claim the right of nomination. The resolution, which takes away special representation from even less advanced communities necessarily weakens the President's and the Governor's right to nominate Anglo-Indians. In any case, the right should not extend beyond a period of ten years.

Welcome Improvement

The strike situation has appreciably improved. More strikers are reporting for duty and over 4,000 sweepers are now at work. Military pickets have helped to man the sewage pumping stations and to run the garbage-clearing lorries and will continue to be available as and when necessary. Street refuse is being burnt by municipal workers, helped by the public so as to relieve the load on the lorries. On the whole while the situation is far from normal and may soon affect the health of the city unless it is attended to promptly and effectively, there is no room at present for any fear of an outbreak of epidemics. What is urgently necessary is that the authorities, the city fathers, Congress and other volunteers and the public should steadfastly co-operate in keeping the city as clean as possible.

Negotiations

A special meeting of the Corporation has been requisitioned to consider the situation but meanwhile about forty members out of 117 held an informal meeting convened by the Chairman of the Standing Committee. It is a pity that so many of the City Fathers failed to attend the meeting. It is good, however, that most of those who attended offered to recruit volunteers for surface-sweeping work. The meeting which, having been convened by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, had some representative or official character, rightly declined to appoint a Committee to negotiate, at this stage, with the strikers who had called an illegal strike when negotiations were actually going on. At present discipline and justice require that the strikers should first resume work unconditionally. Then and not till then will the old official negotiations, which the strikers had recklessly broken off, be resumed. Private preliminary talks, however, may be attempted if they are desired by the strike leaders now under detention.

Women And Social Progress

While distributing certificates to the women of Urdu and Gujarati classes of the Adult Education Committee on Friday, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay appealed to women to fight the evils of child-marriage and purdah. Although legislation for the prevention of child marriage is efficiently enforced, a strong front if organised especially by women will hasten complete eradication of this evil. Social reforms usually originate in larger towns but they take a long time to extend to the remote parts of the country. The movement now needs to be reorganised and to be so directed as to bring home the ill-effects of purdah, not only to women but also to men who may be either indifferent to it or inclined towards its retention. Discarding the purdah will not be very difficult. But to shake off the shadow of it will need determined effort. The Schools Committee of Bombay's Municipal Corporation took the right but belated decision last week to introduce co-education, from the next session, in Municipal schools upto fourth standard. Women's education is an aspect of social education which deserves special attention of the Government and other institutions engaged in educational work. The liquidation of illiteracy among women is an enormous task and then follows the point of supplying regularly suitable reading matter to the literate. The system of circulating libraries will be of great use in diffusing knowledge. The question of providing literacy classes and libraries should be treated as a whole for the purposes of education of grown-up women. Women's associations can make a larger contribution to the cause of social education, if they will approach educationally backward women in their own localities instead of expecting the latter to come forward and join their movement. Bombay has the necessary associations and field for educational undertakings for the benefit of illiterate and backward women folk. It is, therefore, in a position to give a lead to the rest of the country.

Our Readers' Views

Bombay's Future

The future of Bombay City is again the subject of a debate and the following may be of interest to your readers:

a) The growth of Bombay was a natural process as a result of the natural harbour kindly arranged by Mother Nature. The folks from Gujerat, Maharashtra or Timbuctoo came here for business and not to colonize our city.

b) If Bombay City were either to be managed as a Central Subject or handed over to Gujarat or Maharashtra, a lot of ill-will and problems will be created furthering provincialism.

c) Why not divide the present Bombay Province into 3 Parts, namely, Gujerat, Bombay and Maharashtra being formed respectively from the northern, Central and Southern areas of the existing province. Or Bombay can be a Coastal strip running approximately 150 miles to the north and south of the city and a similar distance inland.

d) This would give an opportunity to the two new provinces to develop their own ports. This would result in appreciable economies in handling both imported and exportable goods. Any damage to the Port of Bombay under the existing layout will prove a very costly affair both in life and money so the future of Bombay must be viewed from a long term economic and security angle. The suggestion in paragraph C is the best solution to this problem though the question of actual boundaries is left open for the review of better qualified people. I write purely as a Bombayite.

A. F. E. COHEN

A Plea For Sanskrit

I am quite sure that if the Government were willing, Sanskrit can become the lingua franca of India in twelve years, closely associated with this most ancient cultural language as are the popular Indian languages even to-day.

All the current cultured languages of India owe their existence to a commingling of Sanskrit words, corrupted Sanskrit forms (Apabhrausha) and the current words from the languages of the foreign rulers of different times. If we, after a through search and examination, purge the current Indian languages of the words taken from the languages of the invadors and the rulers, we shall soon see that our Indian languages are mainly dominated by the presence of Sanskrit words or corruptions thereof. The use of those Sanskrit words in inflectional forms and the adoption of the pure Sanskrit words in complete supersession of the corrupted forms will help us to restore the Bharati, the most ancient and sacred language, to her pristine glory.

We shall have to replace by Sanskrit synonyms those Arabic, Persian and Urdu words that have made their way into our languages. The formation of such Sanskrit words was once undertaken in Alwar under the patronage of Maharaj Jayasinha who had thoroughly realised the urgency and importance of the matter. For this very reason, the Maharaja even desired to make Sanskrit the spoken language of the kingdom. But unfortunately he died before he could give any concrete shape to his much cherished longing. The present Government can do much in this direction.

The words "Hinda", "Hindu" and "Hindustan" do not belong to Independent India. Foreigners have begun to remember us as associated with Sindhu. On account of this association, Englishmen too named our country 'India'. We first meet the word "Hindu" as a synonym of "Sindhu" in the Avestha, the foremost religious book of the Parsis When Paras embraced Islam, this word came to be used by the invaders who came from beyond the Khyber Pass. It is no longer desirable that our country enjoying true freedom should continue to be called by any name adopted by the past invaders and victors.

We do not come across the word "Hindu" in the whole extent of literature embracing the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Sutras, the Smritis, the Bhagavata and the Valmikya-Ramayana. Moreover, Amersinha, the famous Indian lexicographer, in his Amarakosa does not give as the synonyms "Hindustana" for "Bharata", "Hindi" for "Bhasa" and "Hindu" for "Jati". This matter has been referred to our Prime Minister and the Constituent Assembly.

I do not support the view that the use of English, Hindi and other languages should be abolished or stopped. Far from it. The more languages we know, the better; but this should be done only with a view to meeting a dire need or expanding scientific knowledge. As our own Indian languages the following may be mentioned in their order of preference: 1. Sanskrit, 2. Prakrt, and 3. Devanagari. We cannot have any affinity for or connection with any language other these three.

MADHAVACHARYA.

OPEN AIR

If we turn to the right as we enter the Victoria Gardens, we come first to the wired-in pond in which all the water birds are kept. There we may see various types of wild duck, teal and geese, herons and egrets, the ibis, with its long slender, curved beak, the painted stork, on stilt-like legs, displaying its pink-tinged wings, and even one or two black-headed gulls. When I was there a short time ago, the cattle egrets were wearing their golden-orange breeding plumes, and the black-headed gull which normally while it is with us during the winter is difficult to distinguish from the other gulls, had again donned the jet black cap that it wears in the summer months. Many of the birds in this enclosure are winter visitors in this part of the world, and travel far North to breed, and I wondered whether these imprisoned birds are also felt the great migratory urge at the end of the cold weather, or if their captive life in a place where they were supplied with good and sufficient food throughout the year had stifled the natural urge which carries their wild brothers and sisters away from us each year.

D. R.

BLACK-HEADED GULL.

'COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION BENEFICIAL TO INDIA'

Nehru Asks Consembly To Ratify Agreement

SAYS "I HAVE FULFILLED YOUR MANDATE TO THE LETTER"

Shibbanlal's Move To Leave Decision To New Parliament

SAHU'S PLEA FOR SAFEGUARDS FOR INDIANS IN S. AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

NEW, DELHI, May 16. (A.P.I.): The Indian Constituent Assembly, which reassembled here today after four months, heard a 50-minute speech from Prime Minister Nehru in support of his motion asking the House to ratify the Commonwealth agreement reached in London on April 27. The House loudly cheered the Prime Minister when he said he had "fulfilled to the letter" the mandate given him by the Assembly and the Congress Party.

Pandit Nehru declared that the continuing association with the Commonwealth at present was beneficial to India and in a larger sense to certain "world causes" which India desired to promote.

TWO AMENDMENTS

Two amendments were moved, one by Mr Shibbanlal Saxena, Congress Party Member and another by Mr. Lakshminarayan Sahu, Independent.

The first amendment suggested that the decision on the Commonwealth issue should be postponed until a new Parliament was elected. The second amendment wanted a rider to be added to the resolution that no discrimination against Indians in South Africa and Australia should be allowed and that justice should be meted out to all members of the Commonwealth in social and economic matters.

Five members participated in today's debate which adjourned to meet at 8 a.m. tomorrow.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION

While the Commonwealth Agreement was being discussed inside the Assembly, Socialists with red flags and placards reading "Quit the Commonwealth" demonstrated near the gates leading to the Chamber. The demonstrators dispersed peacefully after sometime.

HOMAGE TO MRS. NAIDU

At the outset of today's proceedings, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, made a reference to the death of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and the House at his suggestion stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect to her memory.

Dr Prasad also expressed the hope that they would be able to complete the draft constitution before August 15, if the House proceeded in a businesslike manner.

SAXENA DEFIES PARTY

Mr Shibbanlal Saxena moved his amendment this morning, despite the Congress Party decision yesterday that no amendment should be moved to Pandit Nehru's resolution by a Party member

In his speech, Mr. Saxena said that he would be failing in what he felt to be his duty if be dropped his amendment.

Whether the Party will take any steps on Mr Saxena's action is not yet known.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, today commended to the Constituent Assembly of India the London declaration on the Commonwealth issue

The declaration, Pandit Nehru said, was in conformity with "our old pledges" and in no way limited India's freedom or sovereignty. There could be little doubt that this continuing association with the Commonwealth at the present moment was beneficial to India and in a larger sense to certain world causes that India represented. To put it negatively, not to have it would certainly have been detrimental to those world causes.

"Some people have thought," Pandit Nehru said, "That by our joining or continuing to remain in the Commonwealth of Nations we are drifting away from our neighbours in Asia or that it has become more difficult for us to co-operate with other great countries of the world. Oddly enough, I think that it is easier for us to develop closer relations with other countries while we are in the Commonwealth than it might have been otherwise. That is rather a peculiar thing to say: Nevertheless I say it and I have given a great deal of thought to this matter. The Commonwealth does not come in the way of our co-operation and friendship with other countries.

ISOLATION IMPOSSIBLE

"If we are dissociated from the Commonwealth, for the moment we are completely isolated. We cannot remain completely isolated and so, inevitably, by stress of circumstances we have to incline in some direction or other. That inclination in some direction or other will necessarily be a give and take affair.

In other words, it will involve commitments far more than there are now. Therefore, in that sense, we are freer today to come to friendly understandings with other countries and to play the part of a bridge for mutual understanding between other countries."

Pandit Nehru said he had been often asked, "how can you join a Commonwealth in which there is racial discrimination and there are other things happening to which we object?" The Prime Minister admitted that this was a fair question and was a matter which necessarily must cause "some trouble in our thinking."

Nevertheless, it was a question which did not really arise. "When we have an alliance with a nation or with a group of nation", Pandit Nehru explained, "it does not mean that we accept their other policies. It does not mean that we commit ourselves in any way to something that they may do. In fact our countrymen are carrying on at the present moment a struggle in regard to racial discrimination in various parts of the world. One of the major questions before the United Nations at the instance of India has been the position of Indians in South Africa, and may I for a moment refer to the passing of a resolution at the General Assembly of the United Nations yesterday and express my appreciation and my Government's appreciation of the way our delegation has functioned and our appreciation of all those nations of the United Nations—almost all, in fact, barring South Africa—which finally supported this attitude of India.

FREEDOM OF SUPPRESSED NATIONALITIES

"Now one of the pillars of our foreign policy, repeatedly stated, is to fight against racial discrimination and to fight for the freedom of suppressed nationalities. Are we compromising on that issue by remaining in the commonwealth? We have been fighting on the South African-Indian issue and on other issues even though we have been a dominion of the Commonwealth.

But it would have been a dangerous thing for us to bring that matter within the purview of the Commonwealth, because then that very thing to which you and I object might have taken place, i.e., the Commonwealth might have been considered some kind of a superior body which judges and which sometimes acts as a tribunal or in a sense supervises the activities of its member nations. It certainly would have meant a diminution in our independence and sovereignty if we accepted that principle.

Therefore, we were not prepared and we are not prepared to treat the Commonwealth as such, or even to bring the disputes between member nations of the Commonwealth before that commonwealth body.

FRIENDLY WAY

"We may, of course, in a friendly way discuss these matters. That is a different matter, but we are anxious to maintain the absolute independence of our country and of other countries in the commonwealth.

"If we are to adopt the attitude that we are not going to associate ourselves with a country because we disapprove of certain policies of that country, then there would be hardly any association for us with any country because we may well disapprove of something or other that that country does. Sometimes, it so happens that the difference is so great that you cut off relations with a country or there is a big conflict.

But you cannot argue that because you do not agree with everything that the Soviet Union does you cannot have representation there or that you cannot have a treaty with U.S.A. because you do not agree with some of its policies. That is not the way nations carry on their foreign work or any work.

"We join the Commonwealth obviously because we think it is beneficial to us and to other causes in the world that we wish to advance. Other countries of the Commonwealth want us to remain there because they think it is beneficial to them.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

It is mutually understood that it is to the advantage of the nations in the commonwealth and therefore they join, but at the same time it is made perfectly clear that each country goes its own way. It may be that that way sometimes goes so far as to make the Commonwealth link break. Well, then it breaks and there the matter ends.

"But in the world of today, where there are so many disruptive forces at work, where sometimes we are often at the verge of war, I think it is not a thing to be encouraged to break up any association with anyone. Break up the evil parts oft it, break up anything that may come in the way of your growth, but otherwise, it is better to keep a co-operative association going which might do good in this world rather than bad.

"This declaration is no new move. It is a complete reorientation of something that has existed in an entirely different way. Suppose we had been cut off from England completely and we had then desired to join the Commonwealth, it would have been a new move. Suppose a new group of dations wants us to join them and we joined them, that would have been a new move from which various consequence, would have flowed. In the present instance, a cerain association has been existing for a considerable time past. A very great change came in the way of that association on August 15, 1947. Now another major change is contemplated. Gradually the conception is changing, yet that certain link remains in a different form."

BAD BARGAINS

Referring to the discussions that preceded the signing of the declaration, Pandit Nehru said, "I am afraid I am a bad bargainer.

I am not used to the ways of the market place. I hope I am a good fighter and I hope I am a good friend. I am not anything in between. And so, when you have to bargain hard for anything, do not send me.

I think it is far better to gain the goodwill of the other party, to come to a decision in friendship and goodwill, than to gain a word here or there at the cost of illwill. So I approached the problem in this spirit. The Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and others also approached it in that spirit.

It is possible that if I had tried my hardest, I might have got a word here or there changed, but the essence of the declaration could not have been changed because there was nothing more for us to get out of the declaration.

"I preferred not to do so because I preferred creating an impression—and I hope a right impression—that the approach of India to these and other problems of the world was not a narrow-minded approach but was an approach based on faith and confidence and strength in her own future and, therefore, India was not afraid of any country coming in the way of that future.

The world was interested how this very knotty and difficult problem which appeared insoluble could be solved. It could not be solved if we left it to eminent lawyers. Lawyers have their use in life but they should not be spread out everywhere (laughter).

It could not have been solved by extreme narrow-minded nationalists who cannot see to the right or to the left and who live in a narrow sphere of their own and, therefore, forget that the world is going ahead. It could not have been solved by people who lived in the past and could not realise that the present is different from the past and the future is going to be still more different. It could not have been solved by any person who lacked faith in India and in India's destiny.

"I wanted the world to see that India did not lack faith in herself, that India was prepared to co-operate even with those with whom we had been fighting in the past, provided the basis of cooperation today was an honourable basis, a free basis, and basis which might lead to the good not only of ourselves but of the world. That is to say, we would not deny that co-operation simply because in the past we had had to fight and thus carry this trial of our past "karma" along with us. We had to wash out that past with all its evil.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION

"As I sat there at the conference table, I remembered that day 19 years ago when we took a pledge on the banks of the Ravi at a midnight, hour and I remembered the pledge repeated year after year on January 26 in spite of difficulty and obstruction. And I remembered that day when, standing at this very place, I placed before this house the objectives resolution.

Two years and five months have elapsed since that happened. In the resolution we defined more or less the type of free Government or republic that we are going to have. Later, this subject came up at the Jaipur session of the Congress. Not only my mind but many minds were struggling with this problem, trying to find a way out that was in keeping with the honour and dignity and independence of India and yet also in keeping with the changing world and the facts as they were, something that would advance the cause of India and the cause of peace in the world and yet something which would be strictly and absolutely true to every single pledge that we had taken.

"I HAVE FULFILLED THE MANDATE"

"It was clear to me that whatever the advantages might be of any association with the Commonwealth or with any other group, no single advantage, however great, could be purchased by a single iota of our pledges being given to the King or to any other external authority.

NO LAW BEHIND COMMONWEALTH

He was placing the declaration for the approval of the House but there was no question of any law being framed in accordance with it. There was no law behind the Commonwealth itself, not even possibly the formality which accompanied normal treaties. It was an agreement by free will to be terminated at free will.

It had been made perfectly clear that the King had no functions at all. He had a certain status, but the Commonwealth itself as such had no body, it had no organisation to function and the King also could have no functions. There were hardly any obligations in the nature of commitments. An attempt had been made to produce something which was entirely novel. There was absolutely nothing behind the declaration except what was placed before the House.

One of the objects of this kind of Commonwealth association was to create a status which was something between being completely foreign and being of one nationality. Obviously, Commonwealth countries belonged to different nations, they were independent and there were independent nationalities. Normally, either they had a common nationality or they were foreign. There was no intermediate stage. Up till now, in the British Commonwealth of Nations, there was a binding link which was allegiance to the King. That would snap when India became a Republic.

"If we desire to give a certain preference or a certain privilege mutually by treaty to any one of those countries," said Pandit Nehru, "we would normally be precluded from doing so because of the most-favoured-nation clause. That is, that country would be as much foreign as any other country. We wanted to take away that foreignness, keeping in our own hands what, if any, privilege or preference we should give to any other country in the Commonwealth.

"I do not know how we shall proceed to deal with the matter. It will be for this House to decide at a later stage. At one time there was talk of a Commonwealth citizenship. It was difficult to understand what the content of a Commonwealth citizenship might be except again that we would not be completely foreign to one another. There is no longer any consideration of that business and I think it is as well that we left off talking about something which could not be easily defined. But the other fact remains, the fact that we could take the right to ourselves if we so chose, to enter into treaties or arrangements with Commonwealth countries assuring certain mutual privileges and preferences".

SHIBBANLAL SAXENA'S AMENDMENT

Prof: Shibbanlal Saxena moved an amendment stating that the Assembly was of the opinion that membership of the Commonwealth was incompatible with India's new status of a Sovereign Indian Republic. The terms of membership were "derogatory to India's dignity and her new status, and as such were bound to circumscribe and limit her freedom of action in international affairs and tie her down to the chariot wheel of the Anglo—American power bloc".

The amendment stated: "India with a population of 350 millions out of a total population of about 500 millions of the whole of the Commonwealth cannot accept the King of England as the Head of the Commonwealth in any shape or form. India cannot become the member of a Commonwealth, many members of which still regard Indians as an inferior race and enforce colour bar against them and deny them even the most elementary rights of citizenship".

Further the amendment said, the Congress Party had declared at the time of the last general elections that its goal was Complete Independence of India and severence of the British connection. Any new relationship in contravention of that policy with the British Commonwealth could only be properly decided by the new Parliament of the Indian Republic.

The amendment suggested that the question of India's membership of the Commonwealth be deferred until the new Parliament was elected and the wishes of the people of the country were clearly ascertained.

NEHRU OBJECTS

Pandit Nehru raised a point of order saying that international treaties could be either accepted or rejected, and he could not understand how amendments of the type which Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena had proposed, which was almost as long as a speech, could be admitted.

AMENDMENT IN ORDER

The President ruled that under the rules he had to see whether the amendment was in order and was not concerned with its effects on treaties. Under the rules the amendment was in order.

LONDON DECLARATION VIOLATES ELECTION MANIFESTO

Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena commending his amendment to the House said that with very great reluctance he had to differ from his Leader who made a historic speech today. He felt that the London declaration was in violation of the election manifesto and he had, therefore, proposed his amendment.

Mr. Saxena read extensively from the election manifesto to show that the Congressmen were pledged to complete severance of British connection and the end of British Imperialism. Maintaining that the country was committing "as grave a mistake now as it did in the case of partition", Prof. Shibbanlal Saxena said that he had deliberated upon the speeches made by the Prime Minister and had remained unconvinced about the benefits India might derive by remaining in the Commonwealth.

On the other hand, he said, British Imperialism went on its own way and was not deflected in its course by the cajolery of India who had been trying to win it over. What was happening in Malaya could not be forgotten.

INDIA'S SOVEREIGNTY LIMITED

As India had aligned herself with the British Commonwealth of Nations, she had to follow the social forces and could not oppose them unless she wanted to break away. It had been stated by the Russians that India had joined the bloc. By remaining in the Commonwealth, India was a party, though not directly, to decisions which might be taken by it. To that extent, India's sovereignty was limited. By joining the Commonwealth and definitely becoming part the bloc, India, therefore, antagonised Russia, one third of China and a third of the rest of the world. It would not be wise for the country to declare that it was anti-Russian.

India could help in the promotion of peace only by remaining out of the Commonwealth and not joining any bloc.

SAHU WANTS A PROVISO

Mr. Laxminarayan Sahu (Orissa) moved an amendment seeking to add a proviso to the resolution reading "provided the Commonwealth does not allow discrimination of Indians in South Africa and Australia and also metes out equal justice to all component units of the Commonwealth in social and economic matters".

He wished that India had come out of the Commonwealth and remained out at least for a day fully independent. Later, if the country wanted to join, she could have done so. That would have convinced the world that they had done so of their free will. Now it appeared as if India had fallen a prey to British diplomacy.

No attempt was made to come to grips with real problems like racial discrimination at the Commonwealth meeting where there was an atmosphere of glamour and festivity.

He added there was no machinery in the Commonwealth to decide racial and other disputes between member countries. When India could not get justice from a bigger organisation like the U. N. O., how could she expect to get anything by joining a smaller group like the Commonwealth, he asked.

KAMATH QUOTES ATTLEE'S STATEMENT

Mr. H. V. Kamath who did not move any of his amendments initiated the general discussion of the resolution and the amendments. He said that the declaration must be considered from three aspects, namely, the deletion of the word "British" from the definition of the group of nations, secondly, the reconsiliation of the Sovereign Independent Republic of India with its continued membership of the Commonwealth of Nations, and lastly, the object of co-operation in the pursuit of peace and liberty.

Mr. Kamath quoted Mr. Attlee's reply to a question in Parliament on May 2, 1949 wherein he had stated that "there was no agreement to adopt or exclude the use of any one of the three terms", "British, Empire or the Commonwealth" nor was there any decision in the United Kingdom to do so. Mr. Kamath argued that there was therefore no official change in the designation of the group of nations called the Commonwealth of Nations. As to the content of the change, he asked whether by agreeing to drop the word "British", they had done away with the racial policy in the Common-wealth. If it was going to be a Commonwealth of Nations whether East or West, British or Indian, had they guaranteed to give up all anti-non-white policies?

BRITAIN'S COMMITMENTS IN EUROPE

Mr. Kamath said that though India no longer owed allegiance to the Crown as such, the King as the Symbolic Head of the group of nations remained. As a Republic, India would have her own Head of the State. Mr. Kamath said he would have no objection if the King had been the Symbol of the Free Association of the Nations but the declaration had stated that he would be the Head of the Commonwealth of the Nations as well.

Quting a "communique" issued on October 22 last by the Prime Minister's Conference Mr. Kamath said that the "communique" stated that "the United Kingdom Government outlined the nature of its association with other Western European nations under the Brussels Treaty as a regional association within the framework of the United Nations Charter. There was a general agreement that this association of the United Kingdom with her European defence neighbours was in accordance with the interest of other members of the Commonwealth, and to the promotion of world peace".

BRITAIN WANTS INDIA TO PULL HER CHESTNUTS OUT OF FIRE

He wanted to know whether India agreed to this commitment which the United Kingdom had entered with her European neighbours. If India had pursued a positively independent foreign policy, how could she agree to this defence commitment?. He said that British Colonialism and Imperialism were rampant and British Imperialism had not given up its old game. The British, the Dutch and the French wanted to stick to their Empire in the East. He feared that Britain wanted that India should pull her chestnuts out of the Asian fire, and that India should help her and sister imperialisms to restore 'status quo' in the East. The Commonwealth, which was a heterogenous body, was a house divided by itself, half slave and half free, and such a body could not endure. He said that India could rather live in isolation than give up the principles of equality and justice

ANANTASAYANAM EXPECTS CHANGE OF HEART

Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar, supporting the resolution, said that India was not bound by any commitments and had no obligations to fulfil as a result of the agreement. India was not 'tied to the apron-strings of Britain", he declared. On the other hand, her prestige in the world had gone up in the course of the last few days.

Referring to Mr. Saxena's suggestion that ratification of the agreement should be postponed till a new Parliament was elected, Mr. Ayyangar said there was nothing to prevent any future Indian Government from changing the present decision.

Mr. Ayyangar admitted that there was racial discrimination in several member countries of the Commonwealth, like apartheid in South Africa and the White Australia policy. He, however, felt that there would be a change of heart hereafter in those countries resulting in a change of their policy towards India.

He said India could derive advantages out of the agreement and added that but for this arrangement our nationals in other British colonies like Mauritius would have to suffer from political disabilities.

Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth, Socialist member from the United Provinces, who was the last speaker today supported Mr. Sahu's amendment. Mr. Seth said that the Prime Minister should not have agreed to remain in the Commonwealth without the question being first discussed by the Constituent Assembly. He added that this agreement was in contradiction to the independence pledge they had taken 17 years ago in Lahore and which had been reiterated by millions of people ever since.

Mr. Seth said that India joined the "tail of the Commonwealth", which meant siding with the Anglo-American Bloc. Though they might expect some benefits from the countries of this bloc in the form of industrial aid, it would be suicidal for India completely to rely on them to give protection in time of war. Moreover, India had no cultural or social affinity with other members of the Commonwealth except Pakistan and Ceylon.

The House decided that the session should sit from 8 to 12 in the forenoon from tomorrow.

Consembly's Homage To Bombay Member

NEW DELHI, May 16. (API)—Before the Constituent Assembly adjourned today, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, announced that one of the members, Mr. Feroshah Dhanjishah Kothawala had died of heart failure in train on his way from Bombay to Delhi to attend the session. Members stood up for a minute as a mark of respect to the member's memory.

Socialists Cry: Quit Commonwealth

NEW DELHI, May 16. (API)—About 200 Socialists staged a demonstration against the London decision of the Commonwealth issue in front of the Council House today when the Constituent Assembly today began its final session.

The demonstrators, who stood at the main entrances to the Council House carried posters with the slogan, 'Quit the Commonwealth" and distributed pamphlets to members of the Constituent Assembly demanding India's "severence of all ties with the Commonwealth, and setting up of a complete Sovereign Republic".

Armed police guarded all approches to the Assembly Hall.

Young demonstrators, holding aloft the Red flag of the Socialist Party, distributed to members and passers-by pamphlets printed in red ink, describing the London decision as "a complete betrayal of past pledges and actions of the Congress." The pamphlets, published in the name of the Socialist Party (Delhi), demanded "immediate severance of all ties with the Commonwealth.

ROSE OF FULFILMENT

up, because no country can make progress by playing fast and loose with the principles which it has declared. I stand before you to say in all humility that I have fulfilled that mandate to the letter (cheers).

ROSE OF FULFILMENT

"All of us have for many years passed through the valley of the shadow. We have passed our lives in struggle, sometimes failure, sometimes success, and all of us have been haunted by the dreams of visions of those days, the hopes that filled us and the frustrations that often followed those hopes. Yet we have seen that even out of the prickly thorn of frustration and despair, we have been able to pick up the rose of fulfilment. So let us not be led away by considering a situation in terms of events which are no longer there.

"The value I would like this House to attach to this declaration is that it is a method which brings a touch of healing with it. In this world which is so sick and which has not recovered from so many deep wounds caused during the last decade or more, it is necessary that we touch upon the worlds problems not with passion and prejudice, and with too much repetition of what has ceased to be, but in a friendly way and with a touch of healing. I think the chief value of this declaration and what prejudice that it did bring a touch of healing in our relations with certain countries. We are in no way subordinate to them and they are in no way subordinate to us. We shall go our way and they shall go their way. But our ways—unless something happens—will be friendly ways. At any rate, attempts will be made to understand each other, to be friends with each other and to co-operate with each other and the fact that we have begun this new type of association with a touch of healing will be good for us and good for them and, I think, good for the world". (Loud cheer).

Pandit Nehru asked the House to notice that in the first paragraph of the declaration, dealing with the present position, the Commonwealth was referred to as the British Commonwealth of Nations. In subsequent paragraphs, however, it was described as the Commonwealth of Nations. Further, while in the first paragraph there was the question of allegiance to the Crown, which existed at present, subsequently there was a reference to the King as the Symbol of that Association. The reference was to the King and not the Crown. It was a small matter but it had a certain small significance.

So far as the Republic of India was concerned, she had nothing to do with any external authority or with any King and none of its citizens would owe any allegiance

POLICE ESCORT TO SWEEPERS

Municipal van collecting refuse under police escort in city.

In Conformity With Our Pledges, Says Nehru

Stop Press

BAN ON MEETINGS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 16 (API)—The City Magistrate has banned under section 144 Cr P. C. meetings and processions in the city for a period of 15 days from today.

The prohibitory order is a sequel to strained relations between members of two rival textile labour unions in the city.

INDIAN REFUGEES FROM RANGOON

MADRAS, May, 17. (API)—batch of 1,500 Indians including 100 refugees from Rangoon arrived in Madras last evening by s.s. KARPARA.

PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE WORKERS' STRIKE

PARIS, May 16 (U.P.A.): Police today broke up a demonstration by some 5,000 striking employees of the Paris Stock Exchange

Workers massed before the Finance Ministry to press their wage demands.

The strike went into its eighth day today keeping trading on the Zourse at a standstill.

NEW MARSHALLING YARD AT VATVA

AHMEDABAD, May 16 (A.P.I.): A new marshalling yard will shortly be constructed at Vatva, seven miles from Ahmedabad to facilitate better train services through Ahmedabad. The Railway Board have acquired about 1,400 acres of land for this purpose. A new double line is being laid between Ahmedabad and Anand to be later extended upto Baroda.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

STOCK EXCHANGE QUIETLY STEADY

Further Liquidation In Steels

BOMBAY, Monday.

The new weekly account opened at the Stock Exchange today with an all-round easy tendency. Buyers had almost been scared away in view of the bearish tone of the market with the result that business was slack. The newly-introduced message-rate telephone system had also its effect on the market operations. The telephones which almost buzzed with activity during the trading period seemed to be quiet today, as calls were few and far between.

The steel section manifested further weakness. Tata Steel Deferreds opened lower by 25 points over the previous closing at Rs. 1315 and under stale liquidation further declined to Rs. 1307-8. Speculative support at this stage pushed up the quotation to Rs. 1320 to be steadied ultimately around Rs. 1315-4.

Tata Ordinaries rose to Rs. 270-8 after opening at Rs. 268, and later hung around Rs. 270-4 in the absence of any fresh support.

In the Textile Section Bombay Dyeing hovered around the previous closing level of Rs. 985 after opening at Rs. 977-8. Kohinoors lost eight annas after opening at Rs. 279, and was later steady at Rs. 279-4. Simplex and Swadeshis were quoted at Rs. 173 and Rs. 291 respectively. Other textiles were quietly steady.

Banks were quiet Central relapsing to Rs. 80-4 after opening at Rs. 81-8.

The Miscellaneous section was steady. Associated Cements fluctuated around Rs. 137-4 ,Bellapurs gained Rs. 3 after starting at Rs. 184. Scindias closed at Rs. 13-15-9.

Securities were dull and featureless, and 3 per cent Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 98-8.

The market closed steady with Tata Deferred being quoted at Rs. 1320, and Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 986-4.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (19-8)	986 4
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	279 0
Swadeshi Mills (1-4)	291 0
Central India Mills (4)	240 0
Simplex Mills (3)	172 8
New Great Eastern (8)	141 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	146 4
Gokak Mills (12) XD	265 0
Century Spinning (15)	260 0
Colaba (12)	137 8
India Bleaching (6)	147 0
Swan Mills (20)	0 0 0
Finlay Mills (15) XD	265 0
Morarji Gokuldas	447 8
Edward Sassoon (30)	200 0
Meyer (12)	111 4
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 13 6
India United Ord. (0-13-0)	10 14
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 9 6
Madhusudan Mill (15)	180 0
Podar (8)	141 4
Khatau Makanji (5)	196 12
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (4)	274 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1320 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	143 0
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	137 4
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	288 12
Belapur Sugar (9)	186 8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	22 8
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13 15 6
Premier Construction	90 8
Tata Chemical	9 7
Tata Oil (2)	57 8
India Iron (0-12)	22 11
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	18 8
British India Corp. (0-8)	8 1 6
I. Copper	2 1
Wimco	177 8
Alcock	241 4
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1465 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1400 0
Tata Hydro (3)	150 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (6)	61 0
Phoenix	197 8
Indian Mfg.	4150 0
Kuria	107 8
New City	180 0
Minerva (12)	113 12
Bradbury	425 0
Bharat Mills (2)	26 12
Bharucha Deid. (0-4)	4 13
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (8-12)	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	185 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	626 0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	207 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (8-8)	9 4
Western India (40)	4070 0
Standard (15)	225 8
Sholapur Mills (200)	3300 8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	52 8
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	270 0
Ahmedabad Advance New	196 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	29 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	9 0
Madhusudan B (2-8)	26 0
Srinivas Mills (8)	153 12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	78 12
Berar Mills	261 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
New Great New	156 0
ELECTRICS (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (4-8)	123 2
Ahmedabad New	46 12
Surat Electric (2-8)	146 0
Karachi Electric (2)	121 4
Broach (0-8)	10 10
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 6 0
Amalgamated (0-12)	13-0
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	146 4
Bombay Suburban (3) XR	132 8
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1780 0
Imperial Bank of India P.P (8-12)	434 6
Central Bank	81 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	80 8
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XD	132 0
Union (0)	7 6
Bank of India (4)	180 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	46 0
United Commercial (8)	51 4
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	26 8
Hindustan Commercial	26 12
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	366 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	6100 0
Empire (10)	620 0
New India (1)	57 4
Jupiter (1-4)	16 0
Vulcan (0-10)	11 8
Indian Mercantile 2)	32 8
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B. I. G. (1)	19 12
Industrial and Prudential	20 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	35 0
All India General	15 10
RAILWAY SHARES	
G.P. (1-14)	111 4
Pachora Jamner Rly. (2-8)	120 4
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	255 0
Bombay Burma New (5)	105 0
Burma Petrol	1 5 9
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Port Canning (3)	69 4
Kemp and Co. (30)	405 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12) XD	91 4
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	38 0
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16 8
Alembic (15)	191 4
Supreme India X.R.	
Jam Wire (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	60 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	30 0
Indian Cement (1937)	20 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (E.S.)	121 4
Associated Cement New (3)	132 8
United Motor	32 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	680 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	51 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	195 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1212 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1280 0
Hydro Electric (7)	125 0
Bombay Steamer (6)	308 4
Central India (5)	625 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640 0
Lakshmi Mills	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	227 8
Podar Mills (4)	105 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	112 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	310 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145 0
Premier Construction 1st (61-4)	118 8
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	102 0
Amalgamated (5-8)	123 2
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical (5)	116 14
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	130 0
Jupiter General	19 14
Meyer	121 4
Mackenzie 1st	86 0
Mackenzie 2nd	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mills	50 0
Standard Mills	101 0
Madhusudan Mills	12 0
Khatau Mills	101 14
Morarji	106 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952 (4)	103 8
Bombay Steamer (1950) (4-8)	101 10
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	101 0
Walchand Nagar (6)	105 0
Tata Power 1951	103 4
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 8
New Victoria Mill	2 2
New Victoria Mills (Pref)	4 12
Phalton Sugar (8) X.D.	105 0
Gold Mohur (20)	312 8
New Kaiser-Hind	360 0
Sajjan Mills (20)	160 0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	265 0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	270 0
Air Service	5 10
Air India	86 0
Hind Motor	3 15
India Steam	6 15

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, Monday.

Quotation at 3-00 p.m.:—

Tata Ordinary 270; Tata Deferred 1220; Indian Iron 22/10/6; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 18/12; Bombay Dyeing 985; Central India 237/8; Gokak 269/6 ; Kohinoor 279/6; Simplex 172; Swadeshi 291/4; Tata Power 1470; Associated Cement 137/8; Belapur 185; Bombay Burma (Old) 277 8; Scindia 13/14/6; Central Bank 81; New India 58/12; Tata 2nd Pref. 143/8.

BULLION & SILVER

BOMBAY, Monday.

No business was transacted on the local Bullion Exchange owing to the death of Mr. Nusserwanji Lakdawalla, the head of the Gaushala conducted by the Exchange.

In private the tone of the market seemed to be steady.

Spot gold moved around Rs. 116-8, while spot silver fluctuated around Rs. 180-8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Monday.

There was no business in the forward section of the local Cotton Market today. So far no tenders are issued against May contract.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 16.

The local produce market ruled quietly steady today with scattered selling. Prices lost ground after closing on Saturday at slightly higher levels. Ready linseed was quoted at Rs. 31.

Following were the closing quotations:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	38	0	0
Coromandal	37	4	0
Bold ready	37	0	0
Bold April-May	37	0	0
Bold June-July	37	0	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	26	12	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	31	0	0
April-May	30	10	0
June-July	29	14	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Local mills	20	12	0
Ready receipts	20	4	0
July	20	7	0
Linseed oil	20	8	0
Castorseed oil first pressing quality	17	8	0
Castorseed of commercial quality	18	8	0

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, May 16.

B C Rates T T D D 1-5 15/16 Ready
B C Rates T T D D 1/8 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/8 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/8 15/16 up to 6 Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/8 1/32 to 9th Month
London Banks Buying T T 1/8 1/16 10th-11th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/8 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/8 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/8 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/8 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/8 5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/8 3/16 7th—9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/8 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/8 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/8 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B C Rate T T Rs. 332 1/4.
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4
Montreal Rs. 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329
Montreal Rs. 323 3/4 L/O
Paris Banks Selling T T Frs 8100
Paris Banks Buying T T Frs 8320
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Frs 1406
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Frs 79
Java Banks Selling T T D D Gldr 84
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 155 1/4
Manila Banks Selling T T D D

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs 52, 57-52, 43 London/Alexandra Cross Rate Pts. 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl 40; London-Belgium Cross Rate Frs. 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate Kr. 1/8 1/16-1/2 15/16 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 128-130; London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es. 99.80-100.20; London/Manila Cross Rate Pes. 8.09-14; London/Montreal Cross Ratio dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4-02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Frs 1096-1098; London-Prague Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Frs 17.34-36.

London Discts 3 Mos 5/8 p c: London Discts 6 Mos 3/4 p c
Reserve: Bank Rate 3 p c; Bank of England Rate 2 p c.
Money:—Call 3/4 pc; 3 Mos 1 p c; 6 Mos 1-1/4 p c; 12 Mos 1-1/2 p c.
Tone:—Shade Easier.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, May 16.
BOMBAY, May 16.

S. S. SILVERGUAVA

From Tacoma Washington: 4881 pieces rough boughs fir lumber, 500 grains magnesite grains, 100 sacks magnesite furnace cement,

From Los Angeles: 60 drums lubricating oil, 100 drums diesel oil.

From San Francisco: 129 cases textile machinery, 140 drums diesel fuel oil light, 150 drums diesel oil, 910 drums lubricating oil, 377 bundles automobile spring leaves, 33 crates automobile storage batteries dry.

From Manila: 634 bundles scrap brass, 109 drums copper wire scrap.

From Batavia: 290 bags brass scrap, 148 bags lead scrap, 112 bags betelnuts.

From Singapore: 4,955 bags sago flour, 50 bags sticklac, 724 bags betelnuts, 74 bags sandalwood, 1,571 bundles rattans, 120 bales woollen yarn, 50 cases pineapples, 149 pieces teak squares, 3.288 bundles teak conversions, 847 drums coconut oil., 1,497 bags split betenut.

From Penang: 1,306 bags betelduts, 1.860 bags split betelnuts, 342 bags pearl tapiocc, 2,781 drums coconut oil, 101 bags sago seeds.

From Singapore—3288 bdles. teak conversion; 847 dms. coconut oil; 1497 bags split betelnut.

From Penang—1306 bags betelnuts; 1860 bags split betelnuts; 342 bags pear tapioca; 2711 dms. oil; 101 bags sago seeds.

EXPORTS

S.S. HOEGH SILVER STAR

To Norfolk—110 bales Raw cotton—M/s Volkart Bros.

To Beyrouth—25 bdls. cane sticks—Abdullah El-Ejel.

To New York—38 bales goatskins—India Goatskin Corporation Ltd.

To Charterton—200 bales raw cotton—M/s. Volkart Bros.

S.S. JAL USHA

To Antwerp—300 bales cotton raw—Bombay Cotton Export Imports Co.

S.S. ORMARA

To Sydney—12 bales cotton piecegoods—Killick Nixon & Co. Ltd.

To Dunedin—13 bales cotton piecegoods—Haridas Keshavji.

To Wellington—7 bales cotton piecegoods—Haridas Keshavji.

To Lyttelton—13 bales cotton piecegoods—Haridas Keshavji.

To Brisbane—10 bales cotton piecegoods—Vadilal Ltd.

To Colombo—746 bags bone grist—M. Abdullah & Co. 25 cts. coffee—Polson Ltd.

To Melbourne—44 bales cotton piecegoods—Vadilal Ltd. 21 bales cotton-piecegoods—W. A. Beardself & Co. Ltd.

To Singapore—80 nos. tyres—Tyre & Rubber Co. of India Ltd.

S.S. FAKIRA

To Chitagong—100 bags fennel seed—H. S.—J. Noormahomed.

S.S. SPARTA

To Genoa—40 bales cotton rovings—Edward T Robertson & Sons.

S.S. CARBONELLO A

To Venice—50 bales raw cotton—M/s. Volkart Bros.

S.S. TARANTA

To Liverpool—1453 bags groundnut kernels—P. Bhanji & Co.

S.S. OBRA

To Beyrouth—19 bls. goathair—Faiz & Co.

To London—18 bales goatskins—India Goatskin Corpns. Ltd. 268 bags pepper—The Swasti Produce Co. Ltd. 133 bags pepper—Produce Deake Ltd. 8 cts. bristles—The Mercantile Commercial Co., B'bay. 10 bags drugs—Dewanchand Dholandas. B'bay.

S.S. STAVELOT

To Genoa—5670 bags groundnuts—Kilachand Devchand & Co. Ltd.

To New York—696 bags myrabollams—C. Jivanlal & Co. 125 bales cotton-waste—G. M. Vyas & Co.

S.S. VASNA

To Karachi: 100 bags tamarind—Tayub Husain Bros. 117 bags turmeric, 300 bags dry chillies—H. E. Noormahamed and Co. 500 bags onions, 500 bags onions—Messrs. Amritlal Ashokkumar and Co. 100 bags turmaric, 200 bags dry chillies, 52 bags esoofgool—A. S. Rahimtulla Bros. 100 bags poppy shell—H. A. H. Adamji, 30 bags fennel seed—A. S. Rahimtulla Bros. 20 bags drugs—H. S. Rahemtulla and Sons, 100 bdles slates—F. Abdulhusein and Co. 221 new tyres—J. P. Fernandes, 500 bags onions—D. Chunilal and Co. 40 bags books—H. E. Hoosein 1000 cases soap—Lever Bros. (India) Ltd. 300 bags dry chillies—Dawjee Dadabhoy and Co.

S.S. JALAZAD

To Antwerp: 330 bales cotton raw—International Cotton Corporation. 50 bales cotton waste—Edward T. Robertson and Son. 200 bales picking cotton—M. Motilal.

To Karachi: 15 pkgs sour limboos, 30 pkgs vegetables—Essabhai Hussein. 10 cases mangoes—H. K. Dada.

S.S. SONAVATI

To Karachi: 50 pkgs drugs—H. A. H. Adamji. 10 cases mangoes—Hoosen Kasam Dada. 133 bags tamarind, 100 bags dry chillies—H. M. H. Adamji. 81 bags turmeric, 22 cases cardemoms—H. H. H. Peermohamed. 25 bags fennel seeds—A. H. P. Essak. 160 boras poppy shell—Essak Abba. 14 boras poppy shell—H. H. H. Abdulla. 125 bags tamarind, 50 bags fennel seed—H. H. Begmohamed. 50 bags fennel seed—H. H. H. Abdulla, 50 bags tamarind—A. H. Abdulla. 20 bags kali jeeri—A. H. Abdulla. 19 bags poppy shells—A. H. Abdulla. 50 bags poppy shells—H. M. H. Abdul Rehman. 200 bags dry chillies, 100 bags tamarind—H. E. Nurmohamed and Co. 30 bdles drugs—Gulam Mahomed Oomer. 50 bags turmeric—A. Satar Hasam Seth. 10 cases cardemoms—A. Satar Hasam Seth. 31 bags turmeric—A. S. Rahimtulla Bros. 25 bags seeds—A. H. P. Essac. 25 bags hurmeric—R. Chatarbhoj. 20 bags mehandi powder, 50 bags sand—E. Rasulbhoy, 19 bags isabfull—S. A. Jaffar.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

"ENGLESTAN" arrived from Okha with 4,561 tons of cement, salt and cotton, on May 15. (Bombay Steam Navigation Co.)

"JEHANGIR" arrived from Jeddah with 188 passengers and general cargo on May 15. (T. M. and Co.)

"LEKKERKERK" arrived from Antwerp with 8,720 tons of rice and general cargo on May 15. (Volkart Bros.)

"NAWAB" arrived from Calcutta with Ballast on May 15. (Turner Morrison and Co.)

"BARPITA" arrived from Basra with 2,159 tons of general cargo on May 15. (B.I.S.N. and Co.)

DEPARTURES

"NAGARA" sailed for Gothenburg with 6,700 tons of general cargo on May 15.

"MAHENGE" sailed for Karachi-Aden-Genoa-Antwerp with 7,780 tons of general cargo on May 15.

"VIRGINIA MAY" sailed for Bedi Bunder with 1,000 tons of general cargo on May 15.

"AMARPOORA" sailed for Naples on May 15.

"DAGHESTAN" sailed for Calcutta with 4,500 tons of general cargo on May 16.

"MARATH KELEPPE" sailed for Calcutta with 3,000 tons of general cargo on May 16.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 16.

MILLS

Apollo 2-13
Bharat 26-12 27 26-12
B. Dyeing 977-8 85 80 88-12 85 86-4
Bradbury ord 410
C. India 237-8 40
Colaba 136 40 38 37-8 (ex div.)
Elphinstone Pref 112-8
Finlay 256
Gokak 267-8 68 65
I. U. Defd. 1-9-6 1-10 1-9.9
„ Ord 10-13 10-14
Indore 145 43-12 46-4
Kohinoor 279 79-8 78-8 80 79
Morarji 447-8
New Great 143 44 41
Podar 141-4
„ Pref 105
Shrinivas 153-12
Simplex 173 72 73 72-8
Swadeshi 291 90-8 93 89-8 91
Tata Mills 53 51-8 52-8
Vishnu 210
Scindia 13-8 13-11 13-10-6 14 13|15|6

BANKS

Baroda 132-8 32
Central 81-8 79 81
„ A New 79-12 81 80-8
Imperial Old 1780 77-8 80
„ New 434-6
India 182-8 80-8
U. Commercial 51-12 51-4

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 123-2 21-14 23-2
Andhra Valley 1400 2-8 1400
„ Pref 1220
Suburban 132-8
Surat 145
Hydro 150
Power 1465 67-8 65
New India 58-12 57-4

STEEL

B. Steel 18-6 18-8
I. Iron 22-12 22-13 22-9 22-11
Tata Defd 1315 7-8 22-8 10 22-8 17-8 25 20
„ Ord 268 70-12 70 71 70 70-8 70-4
„ IInd Pref 143-12 43

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 243-12 40 41-4
A.C.C. Old 137-4 37-8 37 37-4
„ New 133 32-8
Belapur 184 87 84-12 86-8 86 86-8
B.B. Old 287-8 86-4 88-12 87-8 88|12
„ New 105
„ Petrol 1-6-6 1-5-9
B.I.C. 8-1-6
Dena Trust 16|8
I. Bleaching 148 47 47-8 46 47
I. Copper 2-1
Dharamshey 38
I.I. Trust 91-4
P. Const. 86 91-8 90-8
Shivrajpur 22-8
Tata Chem 9-8 9-7
„ Pref 116-14
„ Oil 58 57-8
Wimco 178-12 77-8

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec New 46-4 46-12
Khatau Pref 101-12

Indo-Australian Business Prospects

CALCUTTA, May 16 (API)—Mr. G Parameswaran Pillai, Indian Trade Commissioner in Australia, who arrived in Calcutta from Sydney yesterday, leaves tomorrow for New Delhi for consultations.

Mr. Pillai said in an interview during his six months stay he had made an extensive tour of Australia and New Zealand, studying business conditions in the two countries and the scope for development of trade with them. While in New Delhi, Mr. Pillai will report to the Commerce Ministry on the result of his investigations.

Mr. Pillai said that India had maintained a steady improvement in the volume of trade to Australia and during the period of nine months ending March, 1949, had a satisfactory balance of trade in her favour. There was a growing feeling in Australia that India, which had undertaken several big schemes for the development of her vast resources, offered a steady market for extension of trade to the mutual advantage of the two countries. Very friendly and cordial relations prevailed between them and conditions were most favourable for India to consolidate her trade and economic relations with Australia.

Every Third Man In Britain Eats Horse Meat?

LONDON (IPS): Every third man in Britain now eats horse meat. This is the opinion of meat dealers, retailer in Britain. On this observation, these meat dealers are making up the deficiency in meat by selling horse meat

FAMINE SITUATION IN GUJERAT

Kanayalal Desai's Tour Impressions

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, May 16.

Mr. Kanayalal Desai, President of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, has contradicted reports from various quarters that cattle are dying in the famine areas of Gujerat.

Mr. Desai was addressing a press conference at which he stated his impressions of the famine situation in Saurashtra, Cutch and other parts of Gujerat, after his 4,000-mile tour of the affected areas.

Mr. Desai said 5,000 villagers of Mahagujerat including Saurashtra and Cutch have been affected. "I agree that the situation is serious," he continued, "but the Government is now taking steps to prevent famines permanently".

The main problem of the villages is the acute shortage of water. In a number of villages, people are not even getting just one gallon of water.

B.O.A.C.'s Dollar Earnings

LONDON, May 16.

The western division of British Overseas Airways Corporation last year earned more than 4,500,000 dollars and nearly £2,000,000 (Rs. 2.66 crores) in sterling, according to a statement made in New York.

Passenger revenue totalled nearly 3,250,000 dollars; and freight cargo more than 750,000 dollars.

MADRAS, May 16, (U. P. I.): Mr. B S. Murthy, M. L. A., President of the Andhra Provincial Agricultural Labour Congress, has been selected by the Government of India as the Workers' Adviser to attend the 32nd session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva from June 8 next.

Co-operatives Must Aid Country's Economy

PROF. HIRALAL KAJI'S PLEA

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, May 16.

"If co-operation is the accepted basis of national reconstruction and if a co-operative commonwealth is the accepted goal of India, co-operative departments must expand and properly look after the great branches of the economic life of the country—finance, agriculture, trade and industry," declared Professor Hiralal L. Kaji, in his presidential address to the Eight All-India Co-operatice Conference, which commenced here on Saturday.

Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, inaugurated the conference. In his speech he stressed the importance of co-operation in rural economy, particularly in the context of the present food situation in the country.

Professor Kaji said, "Co-operation is not a half-way house between capitalims, socialism and communism. It is an 'ism' itself, with its own ideology. The enterpreneur free to dump or to exploit has no place in it; capital free to dominate and absorb all profits as insurance against risk has no place in it; ciamant labour has no place in it; officialdom effacing individual initiative which is the great spur to progress and efficiency has no place in it; regimentation of the entire nation under a totalitarian organisation has no place in it. Land, labour, consumtion all have their due place in co-operation, where efficiency in production is happily harmonised with equity and fairness in distribution, where the producer is happy and the consumer is happy too.

BARRIER

"A thriving happy contended population is the surest barrier against the red menace, which exploits poverty and wants. Social inequalities, ever wider and wider which capitalism connotes, the lack of personal incentive and red tape under a bureaucracy so characteristic of state socialism and nationalism, the deadening monotony of a total regimentation of the nation under communism, all fail to achieve the fundamental objective of human endeavour—peace, plenty and prosperity.

"It is co-operation alone that welds capital and labour into a brotherhood; that is both an ethical and an economic concept; that recognises one more sharer of the wealth produced—the consumer, the client and the customer. While production might be the persuit of the few, consumption is universal and the consumer represents the entire nation and co-operative economics which alone accepts the consumer is the only true national economics.

"It is time that the supreme importance of co-operation in the economic development of India, in agriculture, trade and industry is definitely recognised and that special ministries both at the Centre and the Provinces are created for co-operation".

OPTIMISTIC NOTE

Striking an optimistic note, Prof. Kaji said, "A sound consumer's movement, not only assists the small consumer, but also is an effective weapon against blackmarketing hoarding, adulteration and falsification of weights and measures. A healthy propaganda and active assistance by making consumers societies agents of Government during the control period and even subsidies, if necessary, are urgently called for. The urban consumers benefiting from co-operation would be the best carriers of the message of co-operation to the villages and help in the creation of local leadership, about which co-operation as the people's movement can never flourish".

Pointing out that rural co-operation should have been directed to agriculture and not merely to agricultural credit, Prof. Kaji said, "In Villages the obsession of credit still holds. Of the three great economic factors of the life of a country, agriculture, trade and industry, rural co-operation at any rate, should have been directed to agriculture and not merely to agricultural credit, and that too, for short term. The State and the Co-operative Departments might concentrate more on bringing about greater efficieny of work than on mere organisation. It is high time that co-operation entered into all aspects of the agriculturists life and that the uncertainties of agriculture were protected against by the development of insurance for life, for cattle and for crop".

LEADERSHIP

Concluding, Prof. Kaji said, "A happy mixture of non-official leadership and Government assistance and drive are what I stand for and I hope in the closer associations of the Indian and Provincial Councils, as also in the periodical United Congresses, we shall evolve that harmony, so necessary to promote a sense of realism and to lead to success".

Earlier, Mr. S. Srinivas, Chairman of the Reception Committee and President of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute, welcoming the delegates from different Provinces and States, suggested that small-scale industries should come under the perview of the Co-operative Department in order that along with other activities of the co-operative societies, the development of cottage industries may also be taken up by them.

T. W. A. CHIEFS IN CITY

Mr. Ralph S. Damon, President of Trans World Airlines (right) and Mr. Warron Lee Peerson, Chairman of the T.W.A. Board (left) who arrived in city today.

CHEAPER AIR TRAVEL VERY SOON

TWA Chief's Hope

BOMBAY, Monday.

The possibility of air travel becoming cheaper and more popular at a "not-distant future" was hinted at a press conference by Mr. Ralph S. Damon, President of Trans World Airlines, held at the Taj Mahal Hotel this evening.

Mr. Damon, who arrived in Bombay for a 18-hour stay, told pressmen that this process of air travel becoming cheaper would be gradual and would certainly take a longer time than a period of two or three years.

Mr. Damon said that air travel did more to raise the standard of living all over the world, because it brought the people of different countries in closer contact and time factor in travel was minimised for tourists and businessmen.

He thought that no restrictions should be placed for the free growth of civil aviation in any country in the world, because it could serve the people just as the steam engine did earlier.

Air transport, in his opinion, was of immense benefit to the people and for the development of commerce, business and culture of different countries.

Mr. Damon said that airports in every country would be the front doors of the country in future and, therefore, airports should be developed to meet these ever-increasing demands of air transport all over the world.

Mr. Ralph S. Damon, who is accompanied by Mr. Warren Lee Peerson, Chairman of The T.W.A. Board, is leaving tonight for Cairo.

Income Tax Levy

RAJKOT MERCHANTS MEET PREMIER

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, May 16.

In accordance with the desire of the Saurashtra Premier to wait on him with precedents for or against the retrospective effect given to the levy of the income-tax on its introduction for the first time as in Saurashtra, the Rajkot merchants interviewed the Saurashtra Premier at Rajkot on May 13, with the evidential data in support of their contention collected by their legal adviser Mody.

They adduced the verdict of the Judge of the Queen's Bench, in Britain, pronounced in 1894. It declared unequivocally against the legality of the retrospective effect given to any tax, no Government being competent to issue such a legislative fiat. It was stipulated when the Income-Tax was first introduced in India in 1860 that, on no account would retrospective effect be given to the collection of income Tax. Even when the Income Tax Act was amended in 1918, it was not contemplated to give it retrospective effect in India.

Justice Pollock laid it down as the guiding principle for all Governments scrupulously to adhere to the principle that the onus of making out a strong case in favour of imposing a new tax rested on the Governments. So for as the Saurashtra Government was concerned the merchants pertinently remarked in conclusion that their latest budget ruled out the possibility of a strong case being made out in favour of imposing income-tax hitherto unknown to the people of Saurashtra.

care.

Imperial Bank Gives Rs. 6,15,000 To Gandhi Fund

BOMBAY, Monday.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India held recently decided to contribute a sum of Rs. 6,15,000 to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund. A resolution passed on the occasion authorised the Directors of the Bank to make the said contribution either in one lump sum or by instalments.

MAULANA AZAD WITH CHILDREN

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's Minister for Education, photographed with children who came to A.I.R. studio to hear him speak on his childhood, on Saturday the 14th May, in the series "Mera Bachpan" broadcast in External Services.

When Azad's Father Rapped His Knuckles . . .

NEW DELHI:—"So your Dad hit you"?—was what a young child of seven had to say when Maulana Azad India's Minister for Education, disclosed to an audience of children in the studios of A.I.R. that his father had once rapped his knuckles with a 'rural' when, at dinner he dipped all his fingers into the bowl while trying to eat gravy.

This anecdote of Maulana Saheb's childhood was related yesterday during brief talk broadcast in the External Services of All-India Radio in the series "Mera Bachpan," intended to introduce India's prominent men and women to Indian children overseas.

"My father was angry with me," the Maulana Saheb continued, "and as a punishment I was not allowed to dine with the rest of the family for three days." The Maulana Saheb confessed that hurt him very much.

Maulana Saheb also told the children that he did not go to any school or college but studied at home. His favourite subject of study was Philosophy. He confessed that his greatest delight, as a child, was to read secretly by candle light when all the children in the house were supposed to be fast asleep. To do this it was of course, necessary for his to buy candles out of his pocket money. Maulana regretted that he had not played enough when he was a child and he advised his audience not to forget to play while they could.

The Education Minister concluded his talk by saying that Indian children overseas were as much in his mind as the ones at home. And he hoped that they were happy in the countries where they lived and that they would grow up as good citizens of those lands. (Words and picture: External Services, All-India Radio.)

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, May 16.

Previous Closing	32.62
Today's Opening	32.61
Difference	—1
Today's Closing	32.63
Difference	+1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, May 16. (PTI-Reuter): Opening Stock Exchange: Anaconda Copper Mining 29-1/4, General Motors 57-1/8, U.S. Steel Common 72, Preference unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quietly Steady Tone

LONDON, May 16. (PTI-Reuter): Following the announcement by Vickers of a 100 per cent bonus issue to the ordinary stockholders—the largest of its kind since the repeal of bonus issues duty, the price of this issue jumped from one and three being depressed by the cut in brickssome profittaking.

British Government securities remained quiet with some demand for the longdated issues which were occasionally 116 better, but turnover in this section was small.

The foreign bond market was quietly firm with some support for the German potash issues which improved slightly on the optimistic exports regarding the future of this industry.

Breweries were a weak feature being depressed by the cuut in brickwood's interim dividend from 7-1/2 per cent to five per cent. Brickwoods fell sharply from 72 shillings to 663 pence.

Among South Africans, kafirs were neglected and finished quietly easier. Copper shares however improved on some bear-covering, being little affected by the cut in London's metal prices. Domestic copper was reduced by £10 to £130 per ton which is still above the world's export price.

RADIO STATION FOR POONA

Survey Ordered By Govt.

POONA, May 16 (A.P.I.): A survey on the possibility of opening a radio station at Poona has been ordered by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, it was reliably learnt here today.

Demands for the opening of a broadcasting station at Poona or Kolhapur have been made recently from different quarters in Maharashtra on the ground that the Bombay station of the A.I.R., which is a multi-lingual station could not possibly meet all the requirements of the Marathi-speaking people. It is though that the survey is the result of this demand.

PARIS HAS 25,000 POLICEMEN

S. K. Patil Surprised

PARIS, May 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Bombay's Mayor S. K. Patil, on a 50-day globe-girdling mission to study municipal administration in national capitals and principal cities, was surprised today to learn that Paris has 25,000 policemen.

Bombay, with about the same population, has only 10,000.

The Mayor, accompanied by Nathalal D. Parikh, a prominent member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, conferred with M. Roger Franchet, deputising for M. Pierre De Gaulle, President of Paris Municipal Council and brother of the General.

Mayor Patil will call on De Gaulle when the later returns here tonight.

The Mayor is interested in everything from water works and refuse disposal to development projects.

INDO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, May 16 (U.P.I.): India and Russia are negotiating an agreement in respect of certain commodities to be supplied to each other. The transaction will be on cash and carry basis.

The principal commodities which India would supply are likely to include jute and tea, while she would get foodgrains.

It may be recalled that upto a date there have been three agreements signfor between the two countries providing for import of wheat and maize and export of tea and raw jute.

The agreement discussion on which has been proceeding for a considerable period, is expected to be concluded shortly.

MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIALISTS CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, May 16. (U.P.I.): Mr. G D. Tapase, Bombay's Minister for Industries and Fisheries, has accepted the invitation to inaugurate the Seventh Session of the Maharashtra Industrialists' Conference to be held at Nasik under the auspices of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, on May 28, 29 and 30.

YAMUNA HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

LUCKNOW, May 16. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will lay the foundation of the Yamuna Hydro-Electric Works at Dhakpathar on the Dehra Dun-Chakrata Road on May 23.

NEW TRANSMITTER FOR JULLUNDER A I R

SIMLA, May 16. (A.P.I.): Sir Chandulal Trivedi, Governor of East Punjab inaugurated the installation ceremony of one K. W. Transmitter at Jullundur station of All India Radio today.

G.G's CALL TO PRESS

(Continued from page 1)

criticism as free and unrestrained as any in the most inquisitorial press in the world. It was not the law on the statute book, he declared, but the practice that should be the yardstick of the appraisement. The statutes were there to provide for emergencies, but they hurt and restrained no one in fact.

PERSONAL WRITINGS

The Governor-General then referred to the various resolutions of the Editors' Conference and its Standing Committee denouncing indecent personal writings bordering on blackmail, and said that the Secretary of the Conference in his report issued this month, had rightly stated that the press in India has had to move "from self-protection to self-restraint, and from self-restraint to self-improvement."

The Secretary had recorded with satisfaction that in spite of statutory restrictions, "There is a larger understanding between the press and the Government, which is based on identity of interests."

"Even as excess of indulgence in pleasure makes it more and more difficult to achieve it, excess of freedom and liberty of expression defeat their own purpose. The more sensationalism is indulged in, the more difficult it becomes to produce the desired effect, for unrealiability grows in the proportion of unrestrained publication. No institution and no newspaper can be said to serve India well, unless it promotes in some way or other goodwill and understanding among the various sections of the people. The master key to progress in all spheres is mutual friendliness and co-operation and avoidance of conflicts."

The Governor-General said if individual newspapers and the press as a whole earnestly worked for goodwill and made a determined stand against the growth of any form of illwill, India would progress, in spite of all her difficulties.

A MOTTO

The Governor-General advocated that all newspapers ought to carry over their title page the motto, "Love and help one another." He emphasised that every editorial and every news item ought to be written and read against such a background.

The Governor-General described the press as a great university and the Editors' Conference as its Senate. He said: "In you lies the power to make people good and decent and orderly. And in you also lies the power to help Government to make good laws and govern wisely."

LONDON CONFERENCE

The Governor-General referred to the historic conference at London, and said: "We all know with what universal satisfaction the news of his great achievement was received in India. There was distinct political satisfaction in all circles. We know what great joy it gave to all people and all parties in Britain, in Ireland, in America and in all the countries of the world that desire the reign of peace and of democracy. But it gave no less satisfaction to thinking people of all classes in India.

"There are of course some people who must find some points of difference, which justify their attempt to live a separate and rival existence in politics. I think we may well ignore dissent based on fear and suspicion. India is too big now to suspect and shape her policies in fear. Every one wants some link with the rest of the world with which we are positively friendly. No one believes in lonely existence.

"The only alternatives were the one now agreed to and a treaty link. All thinking people were unanimous in discarding the treaty solution as something that would in fact bind more while being morally less valuable. The flexible and nobler link of cultural friendship, without any specific obligations and fully recognising the sovereignty of India even up to the point of owing no allegiance to the King of England, was therefore the only solution consistent with a desire to co-operate in the task of conservation of world peace and avoidance of war.

VICTORY FOR GANDHIJI

"India has worked a historic revolution for the whole of the Commonwealth along with the complete confirmation of her own independence. This decision is a posthumous victory for Gandhiji by which he has wrought a sea-change in the Charter of the Commonwealth.

"The moral gain for the British is great for which they have expressed unqualified gratitude. But we have gained no less, for we have demonstrated that the Indian people can forgive, forget and be great, and give in freedom what they resisted when demanded through force. Civilisation itself has taken a big step forward in this historic achievement. I am full of joy that I have seen such great things in my life-time."

Devadas Gandhi's Tributes To New President

BANGALORE, May 16. (A.P.I.): Proposing Mr. C. R. Srinivasan to the chair Mr. Devadas Gandhi, the outgoing President of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference, said that Mr. Srinivasan's election marked the identification of the language newspapers with the affairs of the conference. He was sure with Mr. Srinivasan's election, they had made a good beginning in this direction. In course of time they would find the organisation passing more and more into the hands of the language section of the press and it was a consummation much to be wished for.

The press in India had worked hard in the cause of Indian freedom and had suffered a great deal. Therefore, the press could justifiably claim a share of the credit for the achievement of independence. They were now free and happy and had the first Indian Governor-General to open the conference.

INDIAN DESIGNER EVOLVES NEW CAR

2 Seater May Cost Few Hundreds: Bombay Govt. Prepared To Help Venture

BOMBAY, Monday—An obscure little town, about 200 miles away from Bombay, is fast developing into "India's Manchester". This was revealed to the "Bombay Chronicle" by a spokesman of the Industries Department of the Government of Bombay.

Ichhalkaranji newly merged petty State bordering Bombay, astounded Mr. G. D. Tapase, Bombay's Industries Minister, and Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, Government of Bombay, during their recent visits to that place, by the potential scientific and mechanical talent latent there.

The Ministers were particularly impressed by a small low-powered motor car, which was devised and built entirely by Mr. S. Daji, a local, self-taught designer of engineering gadgets. He has given his new creation, the strange name "Imani" engines.

MINISTERS EXAMINE DESIGN

The machine which was examined, by both the Industries Minister, as well as the Home Minister, is hardly bigger than a large perambulator. It is constructed to carry two persons including the driver, has a cruising capacity of 20 to 25 miles per hour, does not need petrol and can be driven on crude oil. Its horse-power is two and a half. If it goes into mass production, it is expected to be very cheap—a few hundred rupees.

Government are, it is learnt, prepared to give this infant enterprise every assistance financial as well as technical, in consonance with their policy of encouraging indigenous, small-scale industries.

Being, much more comfortable and cheaper to operate than a rickshaw, and being lighter than a taxi, it is expected that with Government encouragement, this vehicle may shortly become a common feature in India's towns and villages.

The same inventor, is said to have also manufactured a spinning plant which will revolutionise the country's spinning industry. This plant which is compact and portable, is described as a contraption that will solve the yarn problem of the province.

The Central Government, before whose representatives, a demonstration was given, seem to have approved of it. Mr. Tapase, accompanied by officers of the Industrial and Textile departments, will shortly visit the place, to consider possibilities of its mass production.

10,000 MAY SOON BE ON THE STREETS

A Colony Asked To Vacate

BOMBAY, Monday—Ten thousand men, women and children living for the last five decades hereditarily at Golibar Maidan, Santa Cruz East, will shortly be thrown on the roads. The flourishing colony consists of about 350 crude structures—some big, some small—with an average population of 30 persons per structure.

The Collector of the Bombay Suburban District has served a notice on each of the 350 odd tenants, asking for vacant and peaceful possession within three months. It is expected that if the men disobey, after the expiry of the due date, the structures will be forcibly pulled down and the people thrown out. The genuisis of the order of the Government seems to be the Housing Construction Plans of the Government of Bombay.

It is learnt, that the Government have entrusted the 6,50,000 yards comprising this piece of ground to a Housing Co-opeative Society, who have undertaken to build an up-to-date colony of houses here.

The existing colony, it is learnt, has actually developed into a haphazard town, with a mosque, a temple, bazaar and other perquisites of town life. The men affected are learnt to belong to the humble strata of life, mainly basket makers and chair and rope makers.

A deputation of the affected interests waited on Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, today.

"FOUR FREEDOMS" AWARD FOR MR. BARKLEY

NEW YORK, May 16. (UPI)—For his work in furthering the cause of the four freedoms as defined by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, U.S. Vice-President Alben W. Barkley has been presented with the first "Four Freedoms" award.

According to U.S. Information Service, more than 3,000 Federal, State, and municipal officials throughout the United States named Barkley for the citation.

POLICE CONSTABLE REWARDED

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, May 16.

Railway Police Constable David Sadanand Pathare who was responsible for the arrest of a Negro by name William Wilson alias Yusuf Karim, suspected of murder, has been rewarded by the Government and elevated to the Head Constable's post.

It will be recalled that the said Negro who was the responsible for several murders and committed many decoits was wanted by the Calcutta Police, was arrested by Constable David at risk to his life at the Kalyan Railway Station on October 21, 1947.

The Negro was sentenced to death by the court early this year.

CHOLERA IN VILLAGE

Cholera was broke out in Hajimalangad Wadi a village near Kalyan and 20 persons were attacked out of which five proved to be fatal. Immediate medical aid was sent from Kalyan city and proper precautions are being taken to arrest further development of the epidemic.

ILLICIT LIQUOR

The Kalyan Police headed by Mr. R. R. Shinde, Town Sub-Inspector with the help of the local Rastra Seva Dal Vounteers, raided a place near Kala Talao where the manufacture of illicit liquor was going on. Five persons were taken into custody and many bottles of illicit liquor were also attached. Similar raids took place in the vicinity of Ahalyabai Chowk where a half dozen people were arrested.

WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH

BOMBAY, Monday.

A young woman, Gangabai, was burnt to death at Ghatkopar, today. The neighbours, seeing the smoke coming out of the room where the deceased was putting up, rushed to the spot. They found the room latched from inside. They broke it open On getting inside they found her completely burnt. A match-box was lying near the deceased.

She was living with her husband, mother-in-law, and father-in-law, who, on, being questioned by the police, informed them, that there was no harrassment or ill-treatment of the woman, neighbours also testified to this.

It could not be ascertained from the facts gathered by the police, whether it was a case of suicide or accidental death by fire.

AUCHINLEK TO BECOME GOVERNOR OF N.W.F.P.?

PESHAWAR (IPS): Speculation is rife again as to who will succeed Sir Ambrose Dundas, as Governor of N. W. F. Province. Ambrose who should have retire" in last March is continuing as Pakisthan is unable to find a suitable person to assume governor's pcst. It is stated that Sir Claude Auchinleck, former C-in-C in India has been offered the post. It is not yet known whether Auchinleck has accepted the post.

17,600 MILES ON PUSH BIKE

Jogendra Kumar Bose, once a physical instructor at Dacca, has arrived in Bombay, after covering 17,600 miles on a push bike.

Taking to cycle tours as a hobby, he has been going off on lengthy excursions off and on. His latest tour which has brought him to Bombay commenced at Calcutta on February 18. He went south as far as the Cape via Orissa and Madras and worked his way up north again via Bangalore and Poona. He proposes to go on to Nasik and Baroda before returning to Calcutta.

INDIA FACES THREAT OF PLAGUE EPIDEMIC

CALCUTTA, (UPA)—India faces the threat of a plague epidemic which might reach the proportions of that which swept the sub-continent at the turn of the century, writes Ronald V. Rolfe, UPA staff correspondent.

The warning is sounded by Dr. S. C. Seal, Professor of Epidemiology, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

History has been found to repeat itself in the matter of plague epidemics, according to the professor, and unless all concerned—the people themselves no less than the health authorities—take the utmost precautions, the present outbreak may well develop as did that of 1898.

The dread disease originally appeared in Calcutta in 1895, but only in a mild form. Three years later, however, it flared into an epidemic which apparently nothing could check. For eight long years it raged, and when it finally subsided in 1906 the toll of lives it had taken in the city alone was 62,000.

The death roll in Bengal Presidency was: 1898, 219, 1899, 3,264, 1900, 38,412; 1901, 78,629; 1902, 32,967; 1903, 65,680; 1904, 75,438; 1905, 126,084; 1906, 59,619

Meanwhile, the epidemic had been sweeping the country as a whole with the most disastrous effect.

Fifty-three years after making its appearance in Calcutta, plague made its second in April, 1948. Again it was in comparatively mild form.

This year's outbreak has not yet reached epidemic dimensions, but it has stretched out longer and is taking a heavier toll than did that of 1948. A further complication has been the appearance of pneumonic plague, more contagious and a deadlier killer, if not correctly diagnosed in time, than the bubonic variety.

According to the latest official figures available, there were 159 hospital admissions of plague cases in the city between January and April this year. Deaths numbererd 18.

Whether history will repeat itself on this occasion is yet to be seen. Dr. Seal points out that medical science has progressed far in the past half century, and today knowledge of the scourge is much wider and means of combatting it more readily available and highly effective.

But the co-operation of potential victims in offering themselves for inoculation and destroying rats and fleas is still of the highest importance if the spread of the disease is to be checked before it gets out of control.

DOCTORATE ON BANERJEE

CALCUTTA, (UPA)—Believedly the first Indian who will be so honoured, Vice-Chancellor P. N. Banerjee of Calcutta University is to have a Doctorate of Law (honoris causa) conferred upon him by McGill University.

Prof. Banerjee, who as a representative of India's universities has been elected to the executive committee of the Commonwealth Universities Conference, will leave this month for Canada for the special convocation in June at which he will receive his degree.

In 1944 McGill conferred similar doctorates on Winston Churchill and the late President Roosevelt.

BIG LIQUOR HAUL

One of the biggest hauls (136 Gallons) of Goa country liquor attempted to be smuggled by boat from Anjidev, a Portuguese-owned island, off the Binge coast (about 3 miles from Karwar), made on 9th is spread in the foreground of the picture. There are 109 China jars each containing one gallon, 10 jars each with two gallons, 1 jar containing four gallons and 20 bottles of three gallons in all. Mr. G. P. Shenvi, Assistant Range Officer, Central Excise, Binge (standing in the centre) and a party of Prohibition Welfare Centre volunteers seen on either side keeping an all-night vigil captured after a hot pursuit in another boat, the boat with the above contents and arrested the crew numbering four.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS IN DELHI

Discussion On Resolutions To Be Moved In A.-I.C.C.

NEW DELHI, May 16, (A.P.I.): The Congress Working Committee, which met here informally for two hours today at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, decided that only one official resolution namely ratification of the London decision on the Commonwealth issue should be moved at the A.I.C.C. meeting at Dehra Dun, this weekend, it was learnt.

The members are also believed to have exchanged views on the present political situation in the country with particular reference to Kashmir and reviewed the working of the Congress Committees in various provinces.

Any other resolutions that are likely to be included in the agenda will be discussed and finalised by the Working Committee when it meets at Dehra Dun on the morning of May 21.

It is learnt that opportunity would be given for discussion of non-official resolutions that might be balloted.

DOLLAR SHORTAGE AND MARSHALL PLAN

WASHINGTON, May 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): President Truman today forecast a 30 per cent. reduction in the critical dollar shortage of Europe's "Marshall Plan" countries by the middle of this year. He made the forecast in a report to Congress on the work of the economic co-operation administration during the last quarter of 1948. Mr. Truman reported satisfactory progress, but he added a warning that Marshall Plan recipients must achieve economic expansion and reform if they were to become independent of American aid by the end of 1952 when the Marshall Plan is due to end.

FRENCH TROOPS INVADE TONKING

Mopping Up Of "Rebels"

PARIS, May 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): French Troops have taken Tuyen Quang in Tonking province, French headquarters announced today, according to Agence France Presse.

Tuyen is on the Claire River, 93 miles north-west of Hanoi.

The "communique" said French forces entered the town on May 12 after "mopping up rebel groups" north-west of Vietri. "French troops supported by light naval units first crossed the Red River between Vietri and Hung Hoa," it added.

"They continued north, joined parachutists dropped over Phudean, and destroyed important rebel military installations and dumps before reaching the town.

Some 50 Vietminh troops were killed.

Vietminh headquarters, military camp and a landmine workshop were destroyed in Bin Hoan, 12 miles west of Duchoa.

French troops had begun to clear the Muon Sing River basin which had been attacked for several days by a strong band "from outside".

U. N. INDONESIAN BODY'S PROGRESS

BATAVIA, May 16. (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Commission for Indonesia today reported satisfactory progress by the Commission's two joint Dutch and Indonesian Republican Sub-Committees which are to investigate means of implementing the recent Dutch-Republican Agreement.

The Sub-Committee on the restoration of peace has informally discussed the drafting of a cease-fire order which will be issued by both parties soon after the re-instatement and has considered the arranging of a "suspension of arms" for the Jogjakarta Residency pending the general cease-fire order.

DEVELOPING WORLD'S BACKWARD AREAS

25 Million Dollar Programme

WASHINGTON, May 16 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The United States Administration is drawing up a 25 million-dollar programme to develop the world's backward areas, Government officials disclosed today.

They said the United States would contribute about half of this sum if Congress approved.

Specific projects were being drafted by the American Government in response to President Truman's Inauguration Day call for a "bold new programme" of general improvements in under-developed regions to combat human misery, and aid world prosperity.

Under a tentative plan of action, the biggest share of funds would go to develop Latin America areas, the officials said.

Two other regions of the world—Asia and the Far East, and Africa and the Near East—would get almost as much, followed by Europe and its dependencies.

Most of this money, they said, would be allocated for specific health programmes in an effort to stamp out diseases, such as malaria, which have retarded development of many natural resources in the past.

Projects designed to improve agriculture and forestry would rank next in importance. The third biggest task would be to try to improve educational standards.

Bogus "Government Labour Officer"

A "Self-styled" Government Labour Officer is reported to be going around the City inspecting Firms, Factories, and similar places.

On visiting such places he introduced himself to the managements as "the Assistant Labour Officer to Government" and on the strength of this claim, makes a demand for their Books of account and Registers which he pretends to inspect.

In a recent case he visited a firm at Portuguese Street Dadar and went through their Books of account which were readily produced on demand by him.

This "Bogus Labour Officer" is described as a Hindu youth, of 26 5'6", in height of sturdy build and dark complexion. He has a round face and is clean shaven. Dresses smartly in a white shirt, tie, and white trousers and usually wears sun glasses. He speaks English fluently.

It is likely that he will attempt to perpetuate this fraud on other firm and factories in Bombay.

The managements of all Firms, Factories, and other employers of labour are warned against the activities of this "Bogus Labour Officer" and they are advised not to accede to any demands made by such a person unless the bona-fides of the person in question have been thoroughly verified in advance. In case of doubt the Police should be called in.—"Police News."

Compensation For Terrorist Victims

LONDON (IPS): It is stated that the British Government have demanded from Israel Government compensation for all victims of Jewish terrorism in Palestine. The total claims of police, military and commercial firms will amount to nearly £15 million. Frozen assets alone will amount to £90,000,000.

CALCUTTA, May 16. (A.P.I.): Four persons described as Communists were arrested by the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police today and detained under the West Bengal Security Act. Their houses were also searched.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

How Bombay Lives

Unplanned Crowding Is Causing Untold Human Suffering In City

BOMBAY, this teeming, noisy metropolis was never planned. It just happened.

The story of the growth of this city from a collection of three towns and seven villages set amidst sea-swept marshes, is a romantic one. It is also a story of sorrow and toil, in which mere men were sacrificed to Mammon.

But the growth of the city's population during the last six years has been phenomenal. More people have poured into this city in six years than in the 300 years before.

In May 1942, with the Japanese knocking at the Eastern gates of India and the British and Germans fighting it out in the Lybian desert, it was only the brave and the helpless that did not leave the city. Since then, however, wave after wave of humans have sought shelter in this haven of safety.

Again nobody planned it. It just happened.

The result today, however, is something disastrous. Packed into the 23 square miles of the city, there are well over 26 lakhs of people. Besides, others dwelling in far-flung suburbs have their lives centred on this city.

Considering that a good part of the city's space is taken up with offices and factories of many types and considering too that a good part is fortunately not built upon, it may well be that the residential areas accommodate a 150,000 heads per square mile!

For all these people there are no adequate facilities for food, water, transport and above all, there is no adequate shelter.

A few months ago, there were published reports and pictures of huts at Worli which were pulled down and burnt in a bonfire by the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. Only a few weeks ago a similar thing happened on the Marine drive.

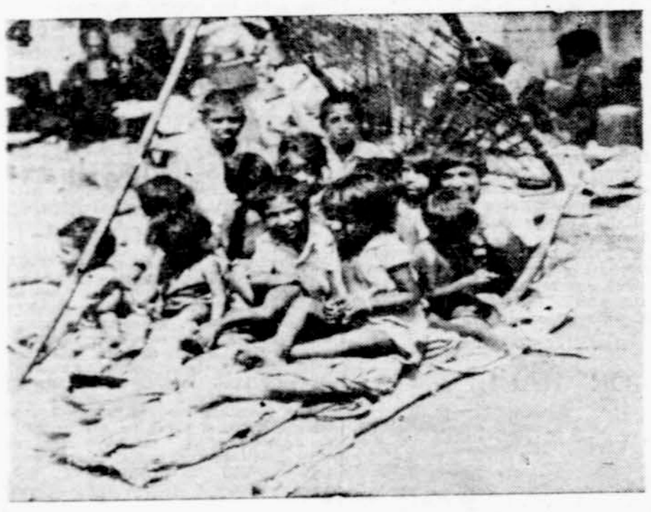
This was done, perhaps because the delicate health of the dwellers in the fashionable bungalows and flats nearby stood in grave danger—or it was their more delicate sensibilities. But there are plenty of other areas in Bombay where people live in improvised shanties on footpaths or clusters of huts in any open area available.

To cite but one of hundreds of similar localities, take a walk at Naigaum. There in the shadow of the giant chimney stack of the Kohinoor Mills belching steam smoke are a number of chawls built by the Development Department of the Bombay Municipality. There are also a few built by the mill. The chawls are jam-packed with humanity. There is an overflow, which has just settled itself anyhow on any available space.

The cluster of huts right in front of the southern entrance to the mill are as good a sample as any other. Here are a group of about twenty huts, hardly huts, just assorted contraptions of bamboo splinters, torn matting, ragged gunny bags. On one side is a huge dung heap. Judging by the nature of the ground, the whole of it must have been a dung heap not long ago. These men have wrested living space from the dung heap, which still threatens to engulf them. The scene on a Sunday morning is fantastic.

There is sturdy young man trying to use a crevice between curb stones to splinter firewood. There is a decrepit old man sitting in the dirt and sunning himself, while a group of brown, dirty, ragged children play round about him. There is an old woman, her rustic shyness gone from long years in the city, stripped almost nude and bathing out of a small pot of water—all perhaps, that a stronger member of her family would fetch for her from some distant pipe.

Meanwhile as a stray cow wanders up and down unchecked and a hawker of sour mangoes cries himself hoarse hoping to rouse the enthusiasm of someone or other, the day's cooking and bathing and washing and tending of children and the sick and all the domestic routine of a household are carried on partly inside those grimy hovels, but mostly in the dirst outside, in the heat of the blazing sun.



DISHOUSED WORKERS' COLONY CARRIES ON IN DUST AND HEAT

1. A general view of a hut which has hardly been fully erected. The old woman is rummaging among the goods to find some pot or pan she needs. There is no question of storing or locking because none so poor that they want to steal such things. 2. Here the entire work of the household is carried on in the open. The women sit together and talk while they work. 3. The day's meal is getting ready. Notice the smart looks of the lady and the enamel plate in her hand. This does not suggest abject poverty. Bombay's houselessness is not due to anything so simple as poverty. 4. All the children of the little colony decide to give a great welcome to our photographer. Wreathed in smiles they stood up a cot that lay on the ground, pulled down the bedding, sat down on it and posed. "Thank you," our photographer said in the most professional manner.

Photos: TOLARAM.

PERSIA'S CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIA

TEHERAN, May 15 (PTI-Reuter)—Persian Foreign Minister Ali Ashgar Hekmat today accused Russia of failing to settle debts with Persia in gold, dollars and Persian rials.

Speaking to newsmen, he also charged the Soviet Union with not observing the clauses of an agreement on a Soviet-Persian Caviar-producing Casbian Fisheries Company.

He said he regretted "anti-Persian propaganda" allegedly carried out by the Soviet press and radio which, he declared, "makes it extremely difficult to solve both countries' political and trade problems". Ali Ashghar Hekmat said he recently asked the Soviet Government to settle its wartime debts with Persia for the period when Persian roads and communications were used by the allies to aid Russia.

These debts, he said, consisted of costs, railway and freight transport, customs duties, and rents for houses.

Referring to the fisheries company agreement, he specifically complained that the clause providing for "Persianisation" of the company's employees had not been observed.

REDS BATTLING IN SHANGHAI SUBURBS

Britons Being Evacuated

SHANGHAI, May 16. (PTI-Reuter): Fighting is going on close to Hungjai airfield—one of Shanghai's four airports—in the western suburb of the city, after another Communist advance, according to the latest semi-official Chinese reports.

Many of Shanghai's best known foreign residents live near the aerodrome.

Evacuation of British nationals to Hong Kong began early this morning.

HONG KONG, May 16. (PTI-Reuter) Three Royal Air Force Sunderland flying boats left for Shanghai to-day to evacuate Britons who want to leave and more are standing by if needed, a Government spokesman said.

If you never had been in Shanghai and you arrived when the city was under Communist siege, this is what was once the White Man's richest and gaudiest burden like to-day. Columns of armies have battered their way against increasing Nationalist resistance until they now have completely encircled the city from the North, West and the South, pinning it against the Yellow Sea on the East, says U.P.A. correspondent in Shanghai.

When I arrived on Saturday at Lungwha aboard a North-west Airliner with United Press Vice-President Frank Bartholomew, there were only two other Westerner passengers on the same plane—a British resident of Shanghai rejoining his wife and a resident American Protestant missionary.

One departing American photographer who was sleeping the night at the field told Bart and me, "You two are the only rats who ever got on the sinking ship."

A drive and walk through Shanghai's former French Concession—equivalent to the fashionable East Midtown of New York—showed the stately mansions had shuttered up 20,000 foreigners of whom the 1,500 Americans in Shanghai were not much in evidence. Nanking Road—Shanghai's Broadway—and the Bund on the West night and day in the heart of the city. River Bank were the most congested thoroughfares I ever saw with pedicabs, jampacked trams, jeeps and sedans all going at full speed in all directions paying no attention to shouts, curses, blaring horns or the never ceasing dingdong of tram cars. A sudden appearance of American army trucks loaded with armed Nationalist soldiers will cause the crowds to begin fleeing like school frightened mackerel. Ten minutes later some location will be "quiet", that is with the only noise of the street hawkers' normal traffic din.

The Foreign Correspondent Corps had abandoned the 17-story skyscraper Broadway mansion which served them as press headquarters since the end of the war. The few remaining in Shanghai are living in the American-European Club, a fivestory residential hotel like building, erected in 1924. With only 75 tenants, the dining room at mealtime resembles a resort hotel in the offseason.

But life among Shanghai residents, Chinese and foreign, who have elected to sty, is still going on with a brave attempt at normalcy. Although most of the classified advertisements in Shanghai papers are in the For Sale column, there is still evidence of the desire to "carry one." But the Lonely Hearts Columns are carrying advertisements from a "pretty lonely widow wishing to meet a respectable man of 45 with a view to matrimony."

And, one Britisher advertised for a small electric refrigerator—price dol 100.

The exodus from Shanghai, according to airline officials, goes in spurts—regulated by the sound of cannonding which is heard intermittently

ELECTRICITY FROM WINDMILLS

LONDON, May 16.

A contract for the design and construction in the Orkneys of an experimental windmill to generate electricity, the first of its flind in Britain, has just been placed by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.

The diameter across the blades will be about 60 feet and it will generate about 100 kw.

The Board is co-operating with the Electrical Research Association which, at the request of the Government, is investigating the practicability of generating power on a large scale from wind. The Association began preliminary work in the Orkneys in July last year, recording wind speeds on the exposed north-west coast of the mainland.

MADRAS, May 16, (API): The southern India Skin and Hides Merchants Association have represented to the Government of India the need for sending to East Africa a purchasing mission to buy wattle bark and wattle extract.

BISHOP SEES HOPE ONLY IN ANOTHER WAR

GENEVA: (IPS): More people have been rendered homeless by an Allied Peace Mission than by a Nazi war. This was the declaration of Dr. Elfan Rees, the Head of the Refugee Division of the World Council of Churches in a sermon in Geneva the other day.

"In Western Europe", he said, "there are more than 12,000,000 exiles who were driven by official Allied actions from their homes and farms in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Danubian Basin, East Prussia and Silesia. If the Christian way of life is to survive in those countries, it will have to survive in secret". In conclusion he said:—"They see another war as their only hope and means to that end and look hopefully for one."

Mixed Grill

A COLLEAGUE told me today an old story with a new significance. Here it is just as he told me:

This morning I tried to put through a telephone call to a friend of mine. I got a wrong number. I tried again. I got the same wrong number and a polite voice said: "Sorry, this is not the number". Refusing to accept defeat, I put through another call. There was a buzzing sound at the other end and after considerable delay, a sleepy voice said "OLLO KAUN CHO". This was also a wrong number. At last, I got my friend's number. The servant replied: "Sahib and so is out".

I was trying to walk off, when the Irani unobtrusively standing behind me tapped me on the back and said: "That will be one rupee".

Too late, I remembered, the message rate system was in force and the Iranis, who are the only ones to be happy about it, are charging black market rates — sometimes as high as four annas a call.

And so one more item has been added to the black market commodities.

* * *

WHILE Sheikh Abdulla is being put on the carpet at Delhi, I consulted my friend and counseller Archie, the Cockroach and I share with you his pronouncement on the subject:

did you ever
notice that when
a politician
does get an idea
he gets it all wrong.

Grumbler's

TURKEY COUNTS ON MORAL SUPPORT OF WEST

'Sure Ally For Democracies In Any Future War'

ISTANBUL, (By Air Mail).

Turkey can be counted upon to participate actively on the side of the Allies in any future war with the Soviet Union, according to Abidin Daver, the country's leading military analyst. His declaration, the most blunt yet made on the subject by an authoritative public figure here, appeared in the form of a front-page commentary published in 'Cumhuriyet', Turkey's largest newspaper.

Because she "lies directly in the path of the giants", Daver asserted, Turkey would not be able to maintain a position of neutrality in any future conflict such as she was able to cling to during most of the last war. (Turkey finally declared war against the Axis in February, 1945, when Allied victory was already assured.) The Turkish Straits, the analyst explained, were not of great strategic importance to the Axis because both Italy and Germany has ready access to the Mediterranean through other routes. Russia on the other hand, Daver pointed out, would be obliged to force her way through the Straits if she wanted to enter the Mediterranean with her Black Sea fleet. Also, the Soviet would undoubtedly want to occupy Turkey to prevent an allied thrust toward Crimean shores by the same channel.

RUSSIAN ROUTE

Said Daver: "What of a future war? Two groups would oppose each other—the Democracies and the Reds. We are the allies of the Democracies. As for the Reds, they have given evidence of their hostility towards us. Hardly had the Second World War finished than the Soviets denounced their treaty of friendship with us and officially demanded bases in our Straits. How then can one dream of neutrality under this sword of Damocles? Russia wants to descend on the Mediterranean. This route includes the straits and the Kars-Iskenderun line. We are, therefore, on Russia's route.

"In case of war the Allies would dominate the sea; they would want to attack the Bolshevik-Slav giant by the shortest route in taking the Soviets from behind. Hence, we find ourselves equally on the path of the Allies.

"One or the other of the belligerents will want to borrow our territory or use our waterways. If we permit one to pass we shall be at war with the other. The fact that the Soviets have demanded bases on the Straits is undeniable proof that, in case of war, the Russians would close the straits and dominate them".

Taking cognizance of the possibility that the U.S.S.R. might try to force its way to the Persian Gulf as well, Daver asserted that in such event, even if the Straits were ignored, Russia would be compelled to attack Turkey to protect its flank against a possible counterblow launched from the soil of her smaller neighbour.

The Turkish commentator, who also lectures at the Turkish Staff College in Istanbul, then declared that should his country attempt to remain neutral under the circumstances, she would cut herself off from the community of civilized nations, renounce her alliances and friendships, deprive herself of American aid and, because of her isolation, inevitably become a Russian satellite."

In a plea for continued material and moral support from the West, Daver concluded his commentary by saying: "Those who find themselves on the path of the giants must submit to their fate. We must defend ourselves with our allies against our enemies. In modern warfare, it is engines and motorized weapons which count and, as we cannot make these arms ourselves, we shall be invaded. Alliance has its dangers, but isolation involves risks too, especially for nations like ours.

NO NEUTRALITY POSSIBLE

"Turkey cannot remain neutral in a war between the Democracies and the Reds. We are, therefore, obliged to embrace one party and that party is the Democracies. Therefore, we ask that they in turn reinforce us morally and materially."

ARREST OF EISLER

Warsaw Radio's Protest

LONDON, May 16, (PTI-Reuter):—Warsaw radio last night described as "orutal kidnapping by Scotland Yard officials" the arrest abroad the Polish liner 'Batory' off Southampton on Saturday of German-born Gerhard Eisler, America's number one Communist whose extradition has been requested by the United States authorities.

Referring to Eisler as a German anti-Fascist leader the radio said he was going to Leipzig (Soviet zone) where he had been appointed a lecturer at the University.

The broadcast alleged that United States Embassy officials "began to threaten Polish Consular officials" when they discussed the case.

A British foreign office spokesman said last night that Eisler was under British jurisdiction when arrested as the 'Batory' was within territorial waters.

He added that the arrest was without prejudice to a decision on whether the United States claim for extradition was justified. This would be decided in court, he said.

The British Council for German democracy has instructed a London solicitor, to represent Eisler who due to appear in court at Southampton today.

Big Increase In British Aircraft Exports

LONDON, May 16.

British aircraft exports for the first three months of 1949 were higher than those of any previous quarter since the war. These exports had a total value of £9,377,091 (Rs. 12.5 crores).

The total aircraft exports from the United Kingdom during 1948 were valued at £25,058,707 (Rs. 33.4 crores), the best month being May, when the figure reached £2,728,234 (Rs. 3.64 crores). The "target" for 1948 was £25,000,000 (Rs. 33.33 crores).

This year the target has been set £10,000,000 (Rs. 13.33 crores) higher and if the first quarter's rate can be maintained that too will be passed.

MUTT AND JEFF—This Bag Of Cement Had A Round Trip

By BUD FISHER

JEFF, DON'T BE SO LAZY! THAT WHEEL-BARROW WILL HOLD THREE BAGS OF CEMENT EACH TRIP-UP! GET IT?
THIRTY MINUTES LATER
ONLY TWO LEFT!
HEY MUTT!
I'M SHORT ONE BAG OF CEMENT FOR THIS LAST TRIP—
WOULD YOU MIND THROWIN' ONE DOWN TO ME?
CEMENT
Fisher

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